

British Steel will make improved pay offer today

The British Steel Corporation is to put a revised pay offer to the two main steel unions today as the strike enters its sixth week. Last night the Government ruled out any prospect of accelerating legislation on secondary picketing and blacking.

Package after secret Luxembourg talks

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A revised pay offer is to be put to leaders of the two main steel unions today by the British Steel Corporation as the state industry strike goes into its sixth week.

A new package is being put together after a secret round of informal talks between the two sides at a labour affairs committee meeting of the European Coal and Steel Community in Luxembourg, and ESC management hope it will be enough to get full-scale negotiations resumed.

Mr Robert Scholey, chief executive of British Steel, said last night: "The period of exploration is coming to an end. I will be speaking to Bill Sirs [general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation], and I have every reason to believe that this conversation will conclude with the view that negotiations should resume."

British Steel would not give details of the revised offer, but it is certain to be an improvement on the last proposal of 8 per cent at national level and a guarantee of 4 per cent from local productivity, the whole package to be financed from job savings and higher output.

Leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) and the National Union of Electrical Engineers have said that they would not reopen negotiations until British Steel put new money "on the table".

The acid test of the prospects for peace still lies in the Confederation's readiness to call into London its 60,000 negotiating committee, which was dispersed before the strike began on January 2. If the steel workers take this step, there is some hope that the drawn-out dispute may be brought to an early conclusion.

In a day of sometimes contradictory developments in the strike, management and men from the private steel company of Hadfield's lobbied ISTC headquarters and British Steel's head office; the independent steel producers called for more rapid and tougher Government action to curb the unions; and steel union leaders told their members not to withdraw safety cover from British Steel plants.

An offer by Hadfield's management to mediate in the dispute was declined politely by Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of British Steel, and as he left the corporation's headquarters, Mr Roland ("Tiny")

Letters, page 15

Continued on page 2, col 3

Four Britons killed by avalanche

By Our Foreign Staff

The winter sports resort of Cervinia in north-west Italy was totally cut off yesterday by two avalanches caused by sudden warm weather. Four British holidaymakers were killed and another Briton was still missing last night. Eight people were injured.

Thirty villages were cut off by snowfalls on the Swiss side of the Alps and the Swiss Federal Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research warned all skiers to stay off the slopes, even at lower levels.

The first avalanche to hit Cervinia blocked the only access road and cut telephone lines. The second knocked down houses, damaged a kindergarten, which was empty, and police barracks and partially buried the Miravidi hotel.

Police identified the four dead Britons as Andrew Jamieson, aged 40, and his wife Jackie, 32, Linda, Carol Driver, 33, and David Pizer, 31, all from London.

Mr and Mrs Jamieson were found dead in a house which had collapsed under a mass of snow reaching as high as 30ft.

The other couple were crushed against a wall as they were walking to their hotel.

Rescue teams dug for several hours, under heavy snowfall, to recover the four bodies. "The town is isolated and telephone lines are cut. We only get scanty information by radio. There is danger of new snowfalls," said a policeman in St Vincent, 18 miles south of Cervinia.

The Italian authorities joined the Swiss with an avalanche alert covering all the Alps and the Dolomites. Snow slides had already closed the Mont Blanc tunnel and blocked the highway to Austria in the Val Venosta, in the Alto Adige region.

At the tailor-made French ski resort of Les Arcs, an avalanche swept away the resort's founder, M Robert Blanc, aged 47. A father of four, he created Les Arcs in 1968 and was its sports director.

New Soames powers

Lord Soames, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, took new powers to combat increasing political intimidation before this month's general election.

He can now restrict public meetings by political parties, suspend people from campaigning and disqualify a party in areas where there is violence or coercion.

Classified advertisement: Personnel, pages 27, 28; Appointments, 23-25; Property, 26

Features, pages 10, 14

Bernard Lewis on why Moscow

should not buy the Olympics:

Reuter Berthoud looks at the modern methods of Reuter's news agency: Diana Geddes on the dispute over school bus fares:

Sport, pages 11, 12

Football: Robson wins first cap

Home News 2, 4, 7 Business

European News 3-8 Church

Overseas News 9-12 Court

Appointments 16, 20 Crossword

Architecture 16 Diary

Arts 13 Engagements

17-22 Features 10, 14 Sale Room 16 Theatres, etc 13

16 Law Report 23 Science 16 25 Years Ago 16

15 Letters 15, 18 Snow reports 11 Universities 16

16 Obituaries 16 Sport 11, 12 Weather 16

14 Parliament 6 TV & Radio 27 Wills 16

16 Property 26

Prior move to defuse rising Tory anger

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

In a clear attempt to defuse Tory frustration with the Government's handling of trades union reforms, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, stated yesterday that his department's Bill proposals were "strong measures" and he urged that they be passed as soon as possible.

But last night, after hearing a delegation of private steel producers complain of their plight to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Prior made clear that the Government would not be rushed into ill-considered action.

It had to consider the whole situation, not just the particular complaints of steel producers; it had to think of the long term.

"We are seeking to make changes which will last this country 15 or 20 years, and put it back into a proper industrial position where everyone can prosper," Mr Prior said outside 10 Downing Street.

Mr Prior said Mrs Thatcher had promised the steel producers at their one-hour meeting full consideration for their complaints.

New proposals for limiting unions' immunity in taking secondary action were nearly ready, Mr Prior said. But they could not bring redress in the steel strike. Mr Prior added: "I go down on my knees and pray that this dispute is not going to last very long."

Appearing unexpectedly at a morning session of the Commons standing committee on the Employment Bill, Mr Prior strongly rejected ideas that his approach was too gradualist, and that the Government was renegeing on its commitments.

"We are taking very strong measures which I do not think the country fully understands, and I say now quite openly that the proposals would deal with a great deal of the secondary picketing that has been taking place in recent weeks."

Tory frustration over the Government's inability to come to the rescue has been building up since last Friday's House of Lords' reversal of the Appeal Court ruling by Lord Denning and his colleagues, which allowed the private sector steel strike they had prohibited.

Yesterday Mrs Thatcher was implored at Question Time to ensure that "never again" could such a situation arise, but she could not give that assurance.

Mr Prior yesterday reiterated his promise to introduce an amendment at the committee stage which would limit unions' present legal immunity in cases of secondary industrial action.

Last night it was not clear whether Mr Prior's consultative proposals on the amendment could be produced this week as planned.

At the committee, Labour MPs initially urged that proceedings be adjourned until clarification of the immunity proposals, but they did not push it to a vote.

Mr Prior was as firm in rejecting their criticisms that he was seeking to ride roughshod over traditional union rights.

Mr Prior still seeks to prevent his law changes aborting in a classic test of defiance by the unions.

So far there is no overt sign that Mrs Thatcher and the Cabinet are weakening in their support.

Other steel news and picture

page 2

Letters, page 15

Continued on page 2, col 3

</

HOME NEWS

Mrs Thatcher stands firm on limits set on steel funds despite torrent of bitter abuse

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the Commons yesterday left MPs with few illusions about the strength of the fetters placed by the Government on the British Steel Corporation in its struggle to find the funds needed to bring to an end the strike that is now in its sixth week.

The Prime Minister made plain that the corporation was not authorized to provide any pay increases out of next year's cash limit of £450m. That sum had to be used for investment, working capital and redundancy payments, she told the House.

The wage increase would depend on the level of productivity. The Government had not assumed any wage increase when it calculated the cash limit. There was a plenty of room for improvement in pay rates, the excellent and latest equipment and machinery provided by the taxpayer was used properly, Mrs Thatcher said.

There was more than a hint of exasperation, if not desperation, in many of the replies of the Prime Minister as she battled through a torrent of angry and bitter exchanges over the steel strike, which filled almost the whole of her question time.

To those MPs on the Tory benches who see salvation through a quick passage of the Employment Bill, with its proposals on postal ballots and secondary picketing, the Prime Minister made clear that they

should not look in that direction for a lifeline.

The Employment Bill dealt with secondary picketing. It did not deal with secondary strikes, such as the one in the private steel sector, nor did Mrs Thatcher think that the Bill could deal with that sort of situation.

She agreed with a Tory MP that she was tempted by the idea of a quick one-clause Bill requiring a ballot of the workforce before a strike could take place. But she told the House she had ruled it out because it would have been impossible to get even a one-clause Bill through the House while the strike was continuing.

Mrs Thatcher went on to lash the steel unions for their unwilling stance. As Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the Labour Party, urged her to stop the paralysis that was spreading throughout the whole country, the Prime Minister told the House of the growing sense of desperation.

A whole people were providing the steel industry with the latest and best equipment so that it could become the best and most efficient producer in the world, and yet those who worked in the industry refused to take the opportunity and went on strike to demand more from the taxpayer.

Mr Douglas Jay, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Battersea North, asked whether his industrial policy was producing the intended results. The Prime Minister replied that it was certainly giving people the

opportunity to earn more. If they took that opportunity they were assured that they would be able to keep a bigger proportion of their pay packets.

Angrily she told the House that she would have no truck with people who received considerable subsidies from the taxpayer and then went on strike because they wanted more.

If they acted in that way, that was their viewpoint and responsibility. It was a matter of great sorrow to her that those on strike were not around the table negotiating.

Mrs Thatcher gave a warning that if the safety workers were withdrawn from coke ovens or blast furnaces, as was reported, the men would be destroying their own jobs.

From the Labour back benches came a tirade from Mr Barry Jones, Labour MP for Filton, suggesting that the iron Maiden was chicken and that Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, should be dismissed so as "to stop the brutal butchery of working-class communities".

Angry MPs demanded to know whether she was aware of the early warnings revealed in Monday's *World in Action* programme from the steel corporation of the catastrophic effects of proceeding as they had done.

Loftily Mrs Thatcher replied that in a properly run government that sort of matter did not come before the Prime Minister.

Parliamentary report, page 6



Mr. Derek Norton (left), chairman of Hadfields, with Mr. Roland (Tiny) Rowland, chairman and chief executive of Lonrho, which owns Hadfields, leaving British Steel Corporation headquarters yesterday after offering to mediate

Safety men split over withdrawal

From Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent
Rotherham

The multi-union South Yorkshire and Humberside strike committee last night called upon the national executive of the National Union of Blast-furnace to instruct its members to withdraw safety cover from the big blast furnaces and coke ovens at British Steel Corporation plants at Redcar, Scunthorpe, Port Talbot and Llanwern.

Such a move, if implemented, would immediately put at risk plant worth hundreds of millions of pounds.

Workers at Scunthorpe, however, rejected such action at plant level yesterday. It is understood that Teesside blast-furnace workers had provided minimum cover since the strike began.

The strike has shown what a ghost town Corby will be when the BSC's plant closure here is completed in September.

Traders are badly affected though some are offering discounts to strikers. Fish and chip shops are offering 10 per cent off, and bakers are cutting staff prices. Some shopkeepers

have made donations to Corby Trades Council, to buy food parcels for the needy.

Some money is sent from ISTC headquarters in London to support a hardship fund.

Mr. Thomas Barrowman, an ISTC official who administers the Corby fund, said that 90

per cent of the population was affected by the strike.

"I am living off my wife's earnings", one man said wryly. "When those earnings are for only part-time work families have to cut back, using money saved for holidays. Food has to last longer and clothes for the adults are dispensable luxuries."

"I get £7.96 from social security and £6.50 child allow-

Devastating damage if safety men come out

By Peter Hill
Editorial Writer

Threats to withdraw safety cover from the British Steel Corporation's blast furnaces and coke ovens is a critical and potentially devastating escalation of the steel strike, now entering its sixth week.

Unless the furnaces are maintained at an acceptable temperature, the bricks lining the inside will cool, crack and collapse, and the furnaces would have to be virtually rebuilt.

Until the decision of the South Yorkshire strike coordinating committee to withdraw safety cover, the National Union of Blast-furnace and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation workers had provided minimum cover since the strike began.

If management and staff cannot replace the safety cover adequately, the damage will delay the resumption of steel production. Total damage would run into hundreds of millions of pounds.

The corporation was operating 21 blast furnaces and 15 coke ovens batteries before the strike began, and with other facilities at the main steelworks, that is the mark steelworks.

Before the strike began the

furnaces were "damped down" and charged with non-metallic substances instead of their usual burden of iron ore and cinder. The stream of hot gas that provides the furnace blast was lowered to the minimum level.

That procedure enables the furnace to be restarted in a relatively short time.

When a furnace is in its period in use is about five years before the lining has to be renewed. But the cooling and collapse of the lining would involve extensive rebuilding.

Most of the safety cover has been essential to ensure that the gasses do not fall or rise significantly above or below a minimum calorific value.

A big problem would be created on Teesside if safety cover was withdrawn from the furnaces totalling 10,000 tonnes a day at Redcar. It is by far the largest in Britain and had been in production for only two and a half months when the strike began.

Before Christmas iron production had been lifted to about 5,000 tonnes a day, which represented a critical point in its "learning curve". It could take several months to bring the furnace back to that production level.

Welsh wasteland fears

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

maximum of 30,000 jobs would be at risk.

The Wales Confederation of British Industry fears that continued forecasts of the principal being turned into an industrial wasteland could deter potential industrialists from investing in the region.

Mr Ian Kelsall, its director, said yesterday that talk of between 50,000 and 90,000 jobs being lost as a result of the steel rundown was breeding uncertainty and militancy in the area.

A report being prepared by the CBI on the consequences of the rundown in the steel and coal industry estimates that a

clandestine body.

"At the first open meeting

early in March, we shall take

evidence from the permanent

secretary and other officials of

the Welsh Office on a paper

which we have requested, setting out the department's predictions about unemployment and the manner in which the Government expects to meet the present unemployment crisis."

Some meetings of the com-

mittee will be held in Wales.

Bodies being asked to give evi-

dence include the Welsh De-

velopment Agency, the Develop-

ment Board for Rural Wales,

the Welsh CBI, the Welsh TUC and the Welsh Counties Committee.

The union argues that because of a recent arbitration award which fell far short of its claim, pay differentials for most of its members have been eroded.

Mr William Wright, assistant general secretary of the IPCS, said last night: "If the minis-

try decides to take us on, we

shall have to consider reacting by removing members.

The 12 supervisors received

oral warnings of suspension on

Mondays; when written warn-

ings are received a week will

elapse before the suspensions

become effective.

Mr Wright said there was no

cooperation with the introduction

of the productivity schemes.

Depots affected are at Mil-

ford Haven, Dyfed, and Trecw-

where naval stores are held and

torpedoes and missiles are ar-

med.

The 12 technical supervisors

have refused to cooperate with

the introduction of new produc-

tivity schemes, on instructions

from the executive committee of

the Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

Depots affected are at Mil-

ford Haven, Dyfed, and Trecw-

where naval stores are held and

torpedoes and missiles are ar-

med.

The union argues that because

of a recent arbitration award

which fell far short of its claim,

pay differentials for most of its members have been eroded.

Mr William Wright, assistant

general secretary of the IPCS,

said last night: "If the minis-

try decides to take us on, we

shall have to consider reacting

by removing members.

The 12 supervisors received

oral warnings of suspension on

Mondays; when written warn-

ings are received a week will

elapse before the suspensions

become effective.

Mr Wright said there was no

cooperation with the introduction

of the productivity schemes.

Depots affected are at Mil-

ford Haven, Dyfed, and Trecw-

where naval stores are held and

torpedoes and missiles are ar-

med.

The 12 technical supervisors

have refused to cooperate with

the introduction of new produc-

tivity schemes, on instructions

from the executive committee of

the Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

Depots affected are at Mil-

ford Haven, Dyfed, and Trecw-

where naval stores are held and

torpedoes and missiles are ar-

med.

The 12 technical supervisors

have refused to cooperate with

the introduction of new produc-

tivity schemes, on instructions

from the executive committee of

the Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

Depots affected are at Mil-

ford Haven, Dyfed, and Trecw-

where naval stores are held and

torpedoes and missiles are ar-

med.

The 12 technical supervisors

have refused to cooperate with

the introduction of new produc-

tivity schemes, on instructions

from the executive committee of

the Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

Depots affected are at Mil-



SOMETIMES MDs FIND IT DIFFICULT TO LOOK AHEAD.

When you're the managing director of a successful company it's very tempting to just let things drift along in the same old way. After all, the company is doing very nicely, isn't it?

The thing is, could it be doing better? Burying your head in the sand won't make the missed business opportunities disappear.

Perhaps, therefore, a re-evaluation of your company might be worthwhile.

That's where your local NatWest manager might help. He can provide you with an unbiased and slightly wider view of your whole situation. If, between you, you decide that there may be some room for improvement in your business, he can put all the resources of

the NatWest Bank Group at your disposal.

And these resources are considerable, ranging from leasing, factoring, salary payments and computer services to business development loans, export finance, merchant banking, insurance broking and many other services that you may not expect from a bank.

On the export finance side alone such things as documentary credits, discounting of bills, and foreign exchange and insurance can be made available.

If you're interested just get in touch with your local NatWest manager. You never know, with his help, you might see a lot of possibilities that you've never seen before.

NatWest

THE BANK THAT MEANS BUSINESS.

HOME NEWS

Branch can pay political levy to Conservative Party but union can refuse payment to branch

By Frances Gibb

A trade union member won the right in the High Court yesterday for members of his local branch to pay their political levy to the Conservative Party, although their union is affiliated to the Labour Party.

Mr Ernest Parkin, a senior technologist at Kodak Ltd, of Harrow, sued his union, the 450,000-member Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, for a declaration that the union's affiliation to the Labour Party did not in itself limit the use to which political funds might be put.

The union had refused to pay over the money to which the branch was entitled, namely one third of the total political levy contributed by that branch, because the branch had resolved that it should go to the Conservative Party.

The union had given as its reason a circular dated March, 1976, signed by Mr Clive Jenkins, its general secretary. In that Mr Jenkins had said political fund money could not be used in support of parties other than the Labour Party.

The union's annual delegate conference had decided in 1970 to affiliate to the Labour Party and it was a condition of affiliation that affiliates should not at the same time support a rival party.

Mr Justice Woolf said he had looked at the Labour Party's constitution and standing orders as amended by the annual conference in Brighton in 1977. He added: "I can see nothing in that constitution which supports Mr Jenkins's view that an affiliate might not at the same time support a rival electoral party."

Afterwards Mr Parkin said the way was now open for other branches supporting the Con-

servative Party to take similar action. He added: "The union virtually ignores that a majority of the members in certain branches would always vote Conservative or Liberal."

"It tries to impose on its members the left-wing and Marxist policies of people at the top, who are unrepresentative of the union as a whole." The case was a big step towards democratizing the union.

He added: "I consider the union is right in saying that it does not fall within the limited political objects in the Act and the rules. The national executive as entitled to say the application was an application for money to be used for improper purposes and, therefore, refuse payment."

On that basis it would be wrong, he said, to order payment to be made. He ordered each side to pay its costs and gave both leave to appeal against the judge's executive judgment against them.

ASTMS said it could not comment until the ruling had been studied in detail. It might make a statement today.

Mr Clive Jenkins said that the union would appeal against the ruling, and would also consider changing its rules if that proved necessary.

"This is another piece of eccentric judicial invention. We expect to have it set aside because it flies in the face of history and common sense," he said.

No money would go from the union to the Conservative Party.

He denied that the elected officers of the union did not represent the membership.

"I have only ever heard of two tiny branches in the association which are sympathetic to the Conservative Party. Who can be sympathetic to them these days?"

Law Report, page 23

Student finance made more accountable

By Our Education Correspondent

A fundamental change in the financing of student unions at universities and colleges from September next year was announced by Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in the House of Commons yesterday.

The change was intended to make the present open-ended system of student union financing more accountable, he said. Public expenditure on student unions rose from £5m to £13m between 1970 and 1976.

Instead of student unions fees being paid through the students award system, they will be financed directly through the University Grants Committee in the case of universities and through the local education authorities in the case of polytechnics and other maintained colleges.

The student union fee under the present system is an automatic part of the mandatory student award paid to nearly all students on advanced courses, normally is paid directly to the student's college.

There is no means by which central or local government can control the level of the student union fee, which is determined by each university or college and which ranges from 50p to more than £50 a

year, depending on the variety and extent of the activities undertaken by the student union.

Some unions have been accused of spending public funds on suspect political activities such as sending busses of supporters to the Grunwick picket line. The Commons Public Accounts Committee has criticized the lack of accountability of union financing.

Mr Carlisle said yesterday that the total amount of money for student unions in 1981/82, the first year of the new system, would be the same as that which would have been made available through the existing system.

He gave no undertaking about levels of funding in future years when union financing will be absorbed within the university recurrent grant. He hoped, however, that "within the requirements of these new arrangements institutions will continue to afford their unions freedom in the management of their affairs".

Mr Trevor Phillips, president of the National Union of Students, welcomed the recognition of the right of students to decide how to spend their union funds, but said there would have to be further negotiations if internal conflicts between student unions and colleges were to be avoided.

Eton boarding fees rise to £1,050 a term

By Our Education Correspondent

Boarding fees at Eton have gone up by nearly a quarter, from £850 to £1,050 a term, or £3,150 a year. Another big increase is likely in September, when teachers' salaries are expected to go up substantially as a result of the Clegg commission's report. Eton is one of the five most expensive schools in Britain.

An article by a pupil in the latest issue of the school magazine suggests that a differential fee based on a means test of parental income might be introduced to help less affluent parents. However, Mr Michael McCrum, the Provost, said yesterday that he was not in favour of that.

The main reason for the higher fees was the rise in the oil price and the 25 per cent increase in masters' salaries last September after two years of "scrupulous adherence" to the Government's pay guidelines, Mr McCrum said.

The school had taken several steps to reduce its costs, he said. The letting of boys' houses during the summer holidays is bringing in about £30,000 a year. Changing the oil-fired heating system to gas is expected to cut the £250,000 annual fuel bill by £100,000.

Hidden costs 'ignored' in Stansted choice

By Our Planning Reporter

The choice of Stansted as London's third airport ignored the hidden costs of urbanization in the wrong place, speakers at a seminar organized by the Royal Town Planning Institute said yesterday.

Mr Derek Senior, a member of the council of the Town and Country Planning Association, pointed out that not only would the loss of agricultural land be greater at Stansted than at Manston, both in Essex, but far more would have to be spent on housing, roads, schools and infrastructure.

Some 70,000 extra homes would be needed in the Stansted area, compared with 40,000 at Manston.

It had been estimated that about 44,000 people in south-east Essex who commute to jobs elsewhere would prefer to be employed locally. But only 14,000 people would hope to find jobs in Stansted.

Unemployment in south-east Essex was about 6 per cent, well above the average for south-east England and for the large parts of rural labour force housed in the Manston area. Stansted would need to recruit much of its work force from outside.

The loss of agricultural land at Manston would be only 2,000 hectares, compared with more than 5,000 hectares at Stansted. The auditors' report supports many of Mr Chapman's statistics, but shows that some of

the figures were exaggerated. Deloitte, Haskins and Sells do not, however, agree with some of his conclusions, particularly where they have compared costs with those for other nationalized industries.

They found that the cost of meals was "not disgraceful" if comparison with the nationalized industries is appropriate.

On spending on cars and catering and the size of offices, they say "the expenditure does not amount to conspicuous waste, although the number of chaffeurs may well be unacceptable."

The executive accepted that London Transport was too bureaucratic and that there had been considerable increases in supervisory and management grades, but the auditors said it is not possible to confirm the allegation that the numbers had grown unreasonably.

Mr Chapman had complained of disgraceful waste in the number of chauffeur-driven limousines and the cost of catering and had suggested that savings of between £25m and £50m could be made.

A report to the council recommending the submission of proposals within two months said that there was an indication of a number of areas where managerial improvements could be expected.

Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the council, said the objective was to try to make London Transport face the responsibilities for which it was paid and for which it had a statutory duty.

"It is quite clear to me that the differences between Mr Chapman and the LT Executive are mainly of quality and degree; but equally clearly there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the executive have a substantial managerial job to do very quickly indeed."

The auditors' report supports many of Mr Chapman's statistics, but shows that some of

the figures were exaggerated. Deloitte, Haskins and Sells do not, however, agree with some of his conclusions, particularly where they have compared costs with those for other nationalized industries.

They found that the cost of meals was "not disgraceful" if comparison with the nationalized industries is appropriate.

On spending on cars and catering and the size of offices, they say "the expenditure does not amount to conspicuous waste, although the number of chaffeurs may well be unacceptable."

The executive accepted that London Transport was too bureaucratic and that there had been considerable increases in supervisory and management grades, but the auditors said it is not possible to confirm the allegation that the numbers had grown unreasonably.

Mr Chapman had complained of disgraceful waste in the number of chauffeur-driven limousines and the cost of catering and had suggested that savings of between £25m and £50m could be made.

A report to the council recommending the submission of proposals within two months said that there was an indication of a number of areas where managerial improvements could be expected.

Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the council, said the objective was to try to make London Transport face the responsibilities for which it was paid and for which it had a statutory duty.

"It is quite clear to me that the differences between Mr Chapman and the LT Executive are mainly of quality and degree; but equally clearly there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the executive have a substantial managerial job to do very quickly indeed."

The auditors' report supports many of Mr Chapman's statistics, but shows that some of

the figures were exaggerated. Deloitte, Haskins and Sells do not, however, agree with some of his conclusions, particularly where they have compared costs with those for other nationalized industries.

They found that the cost of meals was "not disgraceful" if comparison with the nationalized industries is appropriate.

On spending on cars and catering and the size of offices, they say "the expenditure does not amount to conspicuous waste, although the number of chaffeurs may well be unacceptable."

The executive accepted that London Transport was too bureaucratic and that there had been considerable increases in supervisory and management grades, but the auditors said it is not possible to confirm the allegation that the numbers had grown unreasonably.

Mr Chapman had complained of disgraceful waste in the number of chauffeur-driven limousines and the cost of catering and had suggested that savings of between £25m and £50m could be made.

A report to the council recommending the submission of proposals within two months said that there was an indication of a number of areas where managerial improvements could be expected.

Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the council, said the objective was to try to make London Transport face the responsibilities for which it was paid and for which it had a statutory duty.

"It is quite clear to me that the differences between Mr Chapman and the LT Executive are mainly of quality and degree; but equally clearly there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the executive have a substantial managerial job to do very quickly indeed."

The auditors' report supports many of Mr Chapman's statistics, but shows that some of

the figures were exaggerated. Deloitte, Haskins and Sells do not, however, agree with some of his conclusions, particularly where they have compared costs with those for other nationalized industries.

They found that the cost of meals was "not disgraceful" if comparison with the nationalized industries is appropriate.

On spending on cars and catering and the size of offices, they say "the expenditure does not amount to conspicuous waste, although the number of chaffeurs may well be unacceptable."

The executive accepted that London Transport was too bureaucratic and that there had been considerable increases in supervisory and management grades, but the auditors said it is not possible to confirm the allegation that the numbers had grown unreasonably.

Mr Chapman had complained of disgraceful waste in the number of chauffeur-driven limousines and the cost of catering and had suggested that savings of between £25m and £50m could be made.

A report to the council recommending the submission of proposals within two months said that there was an indication of a number of areas where managerial improvements could be expected.

Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the council, said the objective was to try to make London Transport face the responsibilities for which it was paid and for which it had a statutory duty.

"It is quite clear to me that the differences between Mr Chapman and the LT Executive are mainly of quality and degree; but equally clearly there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the executive have a substantial managerial job to do very quickly indeed."

The auditors' report supports many of Mr Chapman's statistics, but shows that some of

the figures were exaggerated. Deloitte, Haskins and Sells do not, however, agree with some of his conclusions, particularly where they have compared costs with those for other nationalized industries.

They found that the cost of meals was "not disgraceful" if comparison with the nationalized industries is appropriate.

On spending on cars and catering and the size of offices, they say "the expenditure does not amount to conspicuous waste, although the number of chaffeurs may well be unacceptable."

The executive accepted that London Transport was too bureaucratic and that there had been considerable increases in supervisory and management grades, but the auditors said it is not possible to confirm the allegation that the numbers had grown unreasonably.

Mr Chapman had complained of disgraceful waste in the number of chauffeur-driven limousines and the cost of catering and had suggested that savings of between £25m and £50m could be made.

A report to the council recommending the submission of proposals within two months said that there was an indication of a number of areas where managerial improvements could be expected.

Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the council, said the objective was to try to make London Transport face the responsibilities for which it was paid and for which it had a statutory duty.

"It is quite clear to me that the differences between Mr Chapman and the LT Executive are mainly of quality and degree; but equally clearly there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the executive have a substantial managerial job to do very quickly indeed."

The auditors' report supports many of Mr Chapman's statistics, but shows that some of



Photograph by John Manning
M Jean-Marc Boivin, of France, an Alpine guide and winner of the 1980 International Award for Valour in Sport, being congratulated by his wife at Guildhall, London, yesterday (Report, page 11).

Minority dictating on abortions, MP says

By Annabel Ferriman

A vociferous minority opposed to abortion is trying to dictate to the majority in the country what the law should be.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party and sponsor of the Abortion Act, 1967, told a rally in London yesterday.

He said the present situation was "not political" but "more like a purely boorish MIS accidental cover-up."

Mr Steel was speaking at a rally in Central Hall, Westminster, organized by the south-east region of the IUC and the National Abortion Campaign to oppose the Bill, sponsored by Mr John Corrie, Conservative MP for Ayrshire North and

Blunt spying cover-up 'accidental'

By Nicholas Timmins

There was no political cover-up over the confession in 1964 by Professor Anthony Blunt that he had been a spy for the Russians.

Mr Steel has also written to the Government setting out his strong objections to having union representatives on the board, which, he argues, hampered and delayed policy-making.

Both sides are waiting for an initiative from the Government.

Union officials believe ministers want to see some workable form of industrial democracy introduced at the Post Office as soon as possible.

The difficulty facing them is that they have stated publicly that management of the Post Office must be left in the hands of Sir William and his colleagues and that they do not want to interfere.

Post Office deadlock on worker directors

By David Felton

Labour Reporter

Negotiations between the Post Office and unions to decide on a new form of industrial democracy within the corporation have broken down, with the unions restating to the Government their demands for seats on the main board.

The two-year experiment, with worker-directors sitting on the Post Office board, came to an end in December after Sir William Barlow, chairman of the corporation, had insisted that the system had proved unworkable.

In its place, Sir William wanted to establish two policy councils that would mirror the unorganized boards when the Post Office is split into telecommunications and postal businesses.

A prime union objective is for their representatives to have access to all relevant documents before any decision is taken and to be in a position to influence policy-making.

Sir William's objection to union participation at the highest level is that too much time is taken up by discussions on questions of pay and conditions of work, which should more properly be dealt with during pay negotiations.

Both sides are waiting for an initiative from the Government.

Union officials believe ministers want to see some workable form of industrial democracy introduced at the Post Office as soon as possible.

نظام الاتصال



We must admit, we copy them from Boeing

The unusual machines you see above are Redifon flight simulators.

More accurately, they're Redifon flight simulators for the entire family of Boeing airliners for the 1980's.

When complete, they'll each provide an exact copy of the flying characteristics of the aircraft they represent.

Before you get the wrong idea, we should explain that Boeing asked us to build them.

So complex is the operation of modern airliners that simulators like these are a vital part of today's flight training programmes.

As flight training is an important part of the service Boeing offer their customers, it's an activity they take just as seriously as building aircraft.

That's why they're currently establishing one of the world's most advanced flight training centres at their headquarters in Seattle.

And why they've recently awarded Redifon the biggest order ever placed for civil flight simulation equipment.

An order that, over the next three years, involves building simulators for existing airliners as well as for the new generation Boeing 757 and 767 types.

If that sounds demanding to you, it certainly did to Boeing.

So demanding, that before selecting Redifon, they undertook one of the most exhaustive technical evaluations in the history of simulation.

However, Boeing aren't the only ones who demand technical superiority.

As the largest manufacturing subsidiary of the international Rediffusion Group, in the past 30 years we've built 300 equipments for 74 airline and military customers.

In total we've simulated almost 70 different aircraft types and as 80% of our production goes for export, we've earned hundreds of millions of pounds for Britain.

At the same time we've advanced the varied technologies of simulation to a level that makes training in aircraft a redundant exercise - economically, socially and in terms of flight safety.

All this makes Redifon emphatically a world leader in a very competitive business.

If you would like to know more about our world of simulation, please contact our Public Relations Department. We'll be happy to send you further information.

REDFUSION REDIFON SIMULATION

Redifon Simulation Limited, Gatwick Road, Crawley, Sussex RH10 2RL England Telephone Crawley (0293) 28811 Telex 87327
 Redifon Simulation is a member of the worldwide Redifusion television, communications, electronics and music group.

HOME NEWS

Group fails to get ban on nuclear fuels action lifted

By Trevor Fishlock

Greenpeace, the environmental action group, yesterday challenged a High Court order which prevents its members from attempting to stop ships unloading spent nuclear fuels, but failed to get the injunction lifted.

The group believes that shipment and unloading of nuclear matter in populated areas is hazardous.

Some of its members wanted to stop the unloading of 49 tons of nuclear waste from the ship Pacific Swan, owned by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd, which docked at Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, last month.

But on January 24 the British Transport Docks Board obtained an injunction preventing Greenpeace members from causing or encouraging any physical obstruction which might impede the free movement of vessels in or out of Barrow.

The board successfully resisted an application by Greenpeace to Mr Justice Lloyd in the High Court yesterday that the hearing should be public.

The board said afterwards that one of the reasons it wanted the hearing held in private was that it did not want Greenpeace to gain publicity.

The Greenpeace group was ordered to pay the board's costs.

Three Greenpeace representatives, Mr Peter Wilkinson, Mr

Alain Thornton and Mr David McTaggart, refused in court to give an "undertaking not to take physical action to try to prevent the unloading of nuclear waste cargoes."

Mr Wilkinson said afterwards: "We have no intention of taking violent action. It is our intention to use peaceful means, but the injunction really prevents us from doing anything other than standing on the dockside silently holding our banners."

"I have been advised that it would be illegal for me to speak to dock workers warning them of the danger and asking them not to load."

"Our freedom of speech has been restricted. We cannot lobby or take direct action. That is why we refused to give the undertaking to the judge: the issue is too important for us to bow to an injunction."

Greenpeace sent its small ship, Rainbow Warrior, to Cherbourg last month in the hope that it would be able to prevent the Pacific Swan unloading there, but the Pacific Swan went on to Barrow-in-Furness.

The authorities in Cherbourg ordered the Rainbow Warrior to leave the harbour yesterday. Mr Wilkinson said: "The ship will be withdrawn while we reconsider our plans."

"Another shipment of spent nuclear fuel is on its way to Barrow and we will want to take peaceful action."

BBC must give a good service and live within its means, staff told

By Kenneth Gosling

On the day that the Government is to announce details of its Broadcasting Bill, Mr Ian Trehowen, director-general of the BBC, today sets out to the corporation's 28,000 staff the requirements for an efficient operation over the next decade.

He writes in the staff journal, *Ariel*, that the aim of the BBC's continued reexamination of its domestic operation over the next few weeks will be "to ensure that we can continue to sustain the kind of television and radio services that the licence payer expects, yet live within our means". He does not rule out redundancies.

Mr Trehowen says that with a £34 licence the BBC will be able to spend £1,000m on the domestic services over the next two years; "even in these inflationary times, that is a lot of money".

But allowing about 15 per cent a year for inflation, the BBC wanted to spend a further £100m, so planned expenditure was having to be cut by at least that amount. It had asked for a £40 licence and got £34 for the next two financial years, which was the biggest increase in its history.

'World's biggest bankrupt' gets £2,000 for libel

Mr William Stern, a former property developer and £106m bankrupt, was awarded £2,000 libel damages in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Stern, aged 44, of West Heath Avenue, Golders Green, London, whose family financed his claim, said afterwards that the money would go to his creditors.

He sued Mr Jacques Beauprez, a chartered accountant, for an attack on his honesty and integrity. Mr Beauprez was said to have written letters accusing Mr Stern of trying to buy back the assets of one of his liquidated companies at artificially low prices and in a secretive and underhanded way.

Mr Stern, who admitted during the hearing that he was probably "the world's biggest bankrupt", claimed that his reputation was his one remaining asset.

Mr Beauprez, of Sheen Court, Upper Richmond Road, Richmond, represented himself. As he left the court he said: "It is the end of a nightmare". He will have to pay costs, unofficially estimated at £12,000, in addition to the damages.

Mr Beauprez gave an undertaking to obey an injunction restraining him from repeating the libel. Mr Justice Cantell said: "You have got to get rid of this obsession."

Right of police to make spot checks on drivers upheld

The right of uniformed policemen to stop drivers in random spot checks was upheld by Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, in the High Court yesterday.

Lord Widgery, presiding in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, said: "The general duty of a police officer extends to seeing whether a driver carries valid documents." The mere fact that an officer had no reason to think that a driver did not have valid documents did not take away his legal right to stop the vehicle.

The court allowed an appeal by the police from a decision by magistrates at Sittingbourne, Kent, on November 28, 1977, that Mr William Sidney Wood, a lorry driver, of Meads Avenue, Sittingbourne, had no case to answer on a charge alleging that he failed to stop when he was required to do so by an officer in uniform.

The magistrates acquitted

Car micro-processors 'a mixed blessing'By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

The increasing use of micro-processors in cars could prove a mixed blessing for motorists unless manufacturers were prepared to rationalize their designs, Mr Olaf Lambert, director-general of the AutoMobile Association, said yesterday.

While the new electronic technology would probably result in cars that were quieter, more economical and more reliable, it could also make repairs more difficult to carry out in the event of breakdown, Mr Lambert said.

Today a motorist with ignition trouble had simply to stop at a garage and after a few straightforward checks a few straightforward checks he could be on his way again. But with micro-chip technology the circuit tester and sharp pair of eyes would be replaced by complex and expensive equipment.

Micro-processors were not repairable, but were "throw away" items. They were soldered to boards with integrated circuits and failure of any one component would mean replacing the module, which was likely to be expensive.

Unfortunately there were no signs of standardization among

Soldiers in tank crash identified

Two soldiers killed in a crash between two tanks were identified yesterday, as the Ministry of Defence inquiry into the accident opened. They were Gunner Victor Lilles, aged 24, a married man, of Moseley, Birmingham, and Trooper Michael Allen, aged 27, of Dinsdale, New Castle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

The crash happened on Monday at the Military Vehicles Engineering Establishment at Longcross, near Chertsey, Surrey.

Because the magistrates had acquired Mr Wood on a defence submission of no case to answer, the case would have to go back for them to continue the hearing.

He added: "One does not know what Mr Wood's defence will be, but if the facts proved or admitted are that he was required to stop by an officer in uniform, not acting capriciously, and he failed to stop them, there is no answer to the charge".

Law Report, page 23

Rare stamps stolen

A collection of rare stamps, thought to be worth nearly £500,000, has been stolen from a retired teacher living in East Grinstead, West Sussex. The stamps are mostly British and Commonwealth issues.

Henry III coin found

A treasure trove inquest may be held at Torquay, Devon, on a Henry III silver penny found with a metal detector in a park

by Mr Brian Read, a fireman.

Sir Derek Rayner leads statistical services' review

By Peter Hennessy

The Government has commissioned a review of Whitehall's statistical services. It is to be undertaken by Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of waste.

It will concentrate on what the 552 statisticians and 5,775 support staff in the Government Statistical Service do in the departments they serve and whether their customers get value for money. An official will be nominated by each department to carry out the review on Sir Derek's behalf under his supervision.

With every "Rayner scrutiny programme", as they are described, the first question to be asked is of each example of statistical provision will be: "Is this work really necessary?" Each departmental examination will cover:

(1) The total cost of its statistical services; (2) the costs and benefits of individual examples; (3) areas where figures should be available but are not; (4) areas where the demand for statistics could be eliminated or reduced; (5) reduction of costs through more efficient working practices; and (6) an identification of the service's consumers.

The largest concentrations of statistical work are Customs and Excise (eight statisticians, 1,100 support staff); Business Statistics Office (19 statisticians, 1,000 support staff); Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (31 statisticians, 900 support staff); Department



Mr John Boreham: "Very pleased about inquiry".

of the Environment (68 statisticians, 350 support staff); Department of Employment group (38 statisticians, 300 support staff) and Department of Health and Social Security (31 statisticians, 250 support staff).

The review will also encompass the Central Statistical Office of the Cabinet Office,

Cuts endanger old and disabled, report saysBy Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Elderly and disabled people will be put at risk as a result of proposed cuts in social and voluntary services the Personal Social Services Council says. Its latest monitoring report says the only apparent gains from the cuts may be private sector homes.

Private homes may appear to be an area for expansion, and many provide excellent care, the council says, but it gives a warning against copying the pattern elsewhere.

Those responsible for services should take careful notice of the disastrous results of the rapid growth of the profit-making private nursing homes sector in the United States without adequate regulation and inspection safeguards, the report says.

That will mean that services for the elderly and handicapped will be most affected by the present overuse of private sector homes.

Horror stories of poor treatment, poor facilities and exploitation for gain by unscrupulous speculators necessitated the present overuse of United States law.

Expansion of the private sector in Britain is the logical consequence of the pattern of cuts by local authorities which the council has been monitoring.

for more than six months. Its first report, which concluded that government policy on social services was being thwarted by the need for cuts, was published shortly before the Government announced that the council would be abolished this year.

The survey, based on evidence from 85 of 115 social services authorities, shows that earlier trends are confirmed. In the absence of firm guidance from the Government over how specific groups of people should be protected, most authorities are applying cuts evenly across the board.

That will mean that services for the elderly and handicapped will be most affected by the present overuse of private sector homes.

Most authorities are reducing their residential services, a process that will limit the number of places in homes for elderly and disabled people. Most authorities are also cutting back on day care and services in the home that help elderly and disabled people to continue to live in their own homes.

Proposals that attracted partic-

Swift action sought on prison reform

By Our

Home Affairs Correspondent

Swift action is being sought from Home Office ministers to reform prisons after a survey that disclosed strong support for reformation from a variety of organizations.

The survey, conducted by the National Association for the Care and Rehabilitation of Offenders, sought opinions about the proposals made in September, 1978, by the House of Commons Expenditure Committee, which reported on *The Reduction of Pressure on the Prison System*.

Miss Janet Fookes, MP, who chaired the subcommittee which prepared the report, said yesterday that she would seek an early meeting with Home Office ministers.

"The folly of keeping a person in prison unnecessarily is underlined by the latest expenditure figure, announced by the Minister of State, Mr Leon Brittan, in the Commons last week, of over £5,800 per prisoner per year."

Proposals that attracted partic-

ularly strong support from the organizations included one that the Department of Health and Social Security should accept more responsibility for accommodating mentally disordered offenders.

Many of those questioned in the survey thought that more day centres and hostels should be provided as alternatives to prison and that overnight "dry-out" centres associated with counselling facilities should be considered for drunk offenders.

Other beliefs were that more senior attendance centres should be established, that efforts should be made to increase the use of open prisons; and that the operation of community service orders should be expanded further.

A proposal that found wide support was for an independent inquiry into the parole system.

It was also felt that there should be an early assessment of every prisoner's employment prospects.

Minister calls for more smaller, cheaper homes

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Local authorities and builders should provide more "starter" homes to meet the demand for lower priced small homes for elderly and disabled people. Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, said yesterday.

Commenting on a report by the housing development directorate of the Department of the Environment, he said it showed that where housebuilders had built smaller new homes at relatively high densities they had been able to bring prices down and to meet the needs of single people and those setting up home for the first time.

About half of all households are made up of one or two people, and their number is in

creasing by nearly 200,000 a year.

Of the existing housing stock, only 10 per cent is in one-bedroom units and most of those are for rent, not for sale. Only about 4 per cent of new private sector building for sale is in one-bedroom units.

"Clearly there is unmet demand for small, low-cost homes," Mr Stanley said.

The report shows that most purchasers felt the starter homes were a great improvement on their previous accommodation. Many had been sharing with in-laws or paying high rents in the private sector, and had low priority on local authority waiting lists.

It was also felt that there should be an early assessment of every prisoner's employment prospects.

"When I use Lufthansa on my business trips the work starts after I've landed and not before."

"When I use Lufthansa for a holiday flight, the holiday starts on board."

These are authentic passenger statements.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Consult your Travel Agency or our timetable for exact details of all our flights.

WEST EUROPE



Socialists eager to save détente: Socialist leaders at the opening of their international congress in Vienna yesterday. (Left to right) Dr Mario Soares (Portugal); Mr Shimon Peres (Israel); Mr Olof Palme (Sweden); Mr Bertil Carlsson (General Secretary); Herr Willy Brandt (West Germany); and Dr Bruno Kreisky (Austria).

Mr James Callaghan told the press after yesterday's session that the Socialist International had condemned "the monstrosity of the

Russian invasion of Afghanistan, so ruthlessly carried out" and demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops (See Masterman writes from Vienna).

Mr Callaghan said none of the delegations believed that détente was now at an end and a new cold war beginning. Détente, however, had taken a heavy blow. "A new arms race in Europe would be disastrous", he continued. "History has shown that arms races inevitably lead to war".

It was essential, Mr Callaghan said, that areas of agreement or accommodation with the Soviet Union be found. "We must make sure we do not drift into the horrors of nuclear warfare by mistake or indifference". Mr Callaghan felt that the Socialist International should call for the immediate ratification by the United States of Salt 2, the treaty signed by President Carter and President Brezhnev last summer in Vienna. "It is in everyone's interest that it should be ratified before the present election", he said.

Dr Joop den Uyl, the former Dutch Prime Minister, said that while the Russians should be told to get their troops out of Afghanistan, the dialogue with Moscow should continue. "The Socialist International might find ways of contacting Moscow and the United States, to get the dialogue going", he said. Missions of well-known political personalities might approach both sides.

Seveso factory chief killed by terrorists

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Feb 5
Signor Paolo Paoletti, aged 39, an executive of the ICIMESA factory at Meda, was killed by terrorists today. He was the eighth victim of terrorism this year.

The factory has been closed since July 1976 when an explosion caused a cloud of dioxin poison to settle on the town of Seveso. Signor Paoletti was in charge of its security and maintenance.

He lived at Monza and the killers were waiting for him outside his home as he walked across a courtyard to get into his car. There were four of them, one a woman, and he apparently tried to escape because he was close to his front door when they shot him.

The grey Fiat used by the killers was found an hour later at the roadside on the outskirts of the town. The police set up roadblocks and used helicopters in their search.

The ICIMESA factory at Meda belongs to Hoffmann La Roche, the Swiss multinational organization, and in 1976, Signor Paoletti was director of production. After the explosion he and a Swiss superior were arrested but to house arrest because it was thought that the presence of the two men was necessary at the factory to help the investigators.

They were arrested again in August 1976, on the grounds that they might tamper with evidence but were released after several months.

The poisonous cloud after the explosion polluted about 74,000 acres and a shadow still hangs over Seveso's future because the

full effects of what happened that summer's night nearly four years ago cannot yet, if ever, be estimated precisely.

A curious incident in Milan on January 15, may be a precedent to today's shooting. Four young people, including a woman, entered the premises of the Sago Company and bound and gagged the staff. They stayed for about 20 minutes and then left with a number of documents.

The next evening a bulletin was issued in the name of the terrorist group, "Front Line" claiming responsibility.

It was "militarily occupied" the company's offices, adding that the company had carried out research on behalf of ICIMESA "provoking the dioxin to crush the proletariat".

Reported today from the little town of Patrica, south of Rome, give a vivid idea of one of the strengths of the terrorist movement.

The local public prosecutor was murdered in November, 1978, by terrorists.

The vital evidence against two men arrested was provided by a schoolgirl identified as "D.M." in court who appeared with her face half covered by a scarf as she testified.

She has since been kept under the constant watch of two special branch men and has not been able to go to school. She does not talk to enquirers but apparently her mother does and reports suggest that the family is living in complete segregation.

Telephone claim: An anonymous woman telephone caller to an Italian news agency later said the "Front-line" far-left terrorist group was responsible for today's killing.—Reuter.

Gunman kills victim and holds seven hostage

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, Feb 5

Many police tonight surrounded the offices in Milan of the Purina Italia company where a self-styled terrorist shot a man and held five women and two men hostage.

The man telephoned the ANSA news agency and announced the killing, adding that he was a member of the "Communist Fighting Units" movement.

He allowed an agency reporter to speak to the hostages. One of the women confirmed that a colleague, Signor Gianni Fazio, had been shot. The hostages said the gunman was alone and asked that their families be informed of what had happened to them.

The man's demands began with the "arrest of certain people belonging to the strategic direction of the red brigades" Italy's leading left-wing terrorist movement.

He wanted two statements broadcast and published by the press.

Life sentence on soldier who killed comrade

Bielefeld, West Germany, Feb 5
A British military court today sentenced a young soldier from the Royal Hampshire Regiment to life imprisonment for murdering a fellow soldier and attempting to murder another in Butler Barracks, Munster, last September.

Private Michael Jeffries, aged 19, from Liss Forest, near Petersfield, Hampshire, was said to have entered a room where two soldiers were in their beds and beaten them about their heads with a pick-axe handle.

The dead man was Private William Robins, aged 21, a married man from Worcester. His room-mate, Private Guy Gibson, aged 22, from Lympstone, Hampshire, received severe injuries.

Private Jeffries pleaded guilty to the charges and no witnesses were called. It was said that he had been unable to give any reason for the attack and there appeared to be no motive.

Psychiatric evidence did not indicate diminished responsibility and Private Jeffries, who gave no evidence during the two-hour hearing appeared to accept the verdict without emotion.—Reuter.

French withdraw diplomats from embassy in Libya

From Ian Murray

Paris, Feb 5

France has decided to recall its ambassador and diplomatic staff from Libya after the burning of the embassy building in Tripoli and the sack of the French consulate in Benghazi yesterday.

At the same time Libya has been asked to withdraw a similar number of its officials from its embassy in Paris. A French statement said these moves were decided "following the inadmissible behaviour of the Libyan authorities".

The Libyan embassy in Paris, like all Libyan embassies, is administered by a "popular collective".

According to M Charles Melo, the French Ambassador, the Libyans ignored his appeal for help to protect his embassy before the crowd chanting "Popular revolution" in Tunisia" burst in. It now appears that the consular staff in Benghazi were warned by the authorities of an approaching angry crowd but got no help protecting them or the building.

In the event, no French national seems to have been injured and the special crisis unit set up at the French Foreign Ministry in Paris has reported that the 1,800-member French community in the country is reported to be in no danger.

Dutch left drop discussion on ending monarchy

From Robert Schul

Amsterdam, Feb 5

Attempts within the two main Left-wing parties in the Netherlands, the Socialists and the Democrats '66, to rekindle the discussion, dormant since the 1960s, on whether the monarchy should be abolished in favour of a republic have been quashed.

At a meeting of the Labour Party's national council at the weekend, representatives of the Young Socialists tried to introduce a motion calling for the end of the monarchy when Queen Juliana abdicates on April 30. But the council refused to discuss the matter.

The Labour manifesto officially favours a republic but does not mention when the Netherlands should start contemplating such a form of government. As one leading Socialist once put it: "If Holland were a republic Queen Juliana would be elected president".

Similarly the executive council of the Democrats '66, the small but influential Left-wing Liberal Party, issued a statement deplored the fact that some members of the party had called for a discussion on whether a monarchy or a republic is the most preferable form of government now that Queen Juliana has announced that she intends to step down.

Meanwhile, a number of interesting details have emerged surrounding the Queen's decision to abdicate and why it was so unexpected. It is said that she wanted to underline the fact that the decision to abdicate was still the sole prerogative of the monarch.

At the same time, the constitutional law being discussed is whether the Cabinet must tender its resignation to the new Queen, as it is the monarch who appoints and dismisses ministers.

Mr Andries van Agt, the Prime Minister, will announce further details of the abdication and the succession this week, after discussions with the Queen and the Crown Princess. In particular he is expected to say whether the

Menten war crimes case to be reopened by Dutch

From Our Correspondent

Amsterdam, Feb 5

The Supreme Court of The Netherlands today ordered a court in Rotterdam to resume proceedings against Mr Pieter Menten, the Dutch millionaire and art collector, accused of wartime mass executions granted by the EEC to other developing countries in the Mediterranean region.

The ministers also heard a report from Herr Wilhelm Ehrhart, the Turkish Foreign Minister, told his EEC counterparts today that the desire of Turkey to take its place in the Community is

sentence imposed on Mr Menten in 1977 by a court in Amsterdam and ordered a retrial in The Hague.

The court in The Hague subsequently ordered the release of Mr Menten because according to the judges, he had been given immunity from prosecution in the early fifties when the Supreme Court, which then

overruled a second retrial, this time for helping the rebels in Rotterdam.

Since the Rotterdam court's decision to suspend proceedings, Mr Menten has been living under virtual house arrest in the coach house of his villa in Blaricum, a picturesque village about 15 miles to the south-east of Amsterdam.

The public prosecutor in Rotterdam said today that he would reopen the case against Mr Menten as soon as possible, but this might take several months because a number of witnesses have to be called from abroad.

OVERSEAS

Franco-German summit ends with identity of views, a tank deal and a sharp warning to Russia

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Feb 5

The Franco-German alliance is in good shape. The summit meeting just ended between President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, has produced a complete identity of view on the Afghan crisis, and a sharp warning to Russia to withdraw its troops if détente is not to be permanently affected.

While emphasizing the loyalty of the two governments to the Atlantic alliance, the final declaration issued today asserts the "particular responsibilities" of European countries for peace and security and the determination of the two governments to assert them.

This amounts to the "original European approach" on which the French President sets great store and which he recently defined in India as the refusal to choose between "acceptance of the fait accompli" of Soviet intervention and "the revival of

The present crisis had demonstrated tangibly all that had been done concretely between the two countries; Bonn and Paris had "quite naturally turned to each other".

This morning, he emphasized that France and the Federal Republic were working out the elements of common action of the West in the face of the crisis. These elements would be submitted to their European partners in Brussels.

We shall also speak to our American allies", he added.

But he insisted that France and the Federal Republic did not intend to play the part of honest brokers between the two superpowers.

If one looked for a flaw

in the perfect union between Paris and Bonn, it would lie in the German insistence that the "original approach" of Europe to world problems and détente should not develop into a third way-half way between the American and the Russian.

Strauss' criticism: The declaration by the French and West German leaders that détente could not sustain another blow similar to the invasion of Afghanistan "borders on foolishness" according to Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the opposition candidate for the Chancellorship (Patricia Clough writes from Bonn).

Similar declarations had been made after the Soviet intervention in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, he said. Moscow "counts on getting declarations of this kind from Western Europe rather than political reaction after every new aggression".

In a statement from his headquarters in Munich, Herr Strauss said the agreement between Herr Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing that both governments to produce, in common, a new combat plan for the 1990s, which is one of the most important technical cooperation projects to date between the two countries.

They will also embark on the joint construction of a communications satellite for which the documents will be signed by the end of next month.

The joint declaration states bluntly that détente would not survive another blow of the same nature as Afghanistan. If it were to occur, France and West Germany in agreement with their allies "would take appropriate steps to guarantee their security and defend international stability".

EEC foreign ministers agreed with Mr Ehrhart on "the political need for a fresh approach" and promised to "do everything to ensure that the constructive dialogue at this meeting is quickly translated into practical decisions" to alleviate present problems.

Among the main Turkish concerns listed by Mr Ehrhart are more financial aid, better access for Turkish industrial and agricultural exports to the Community and progress towards free movement for Turkish migrant workers in the EEC. Turkey has a huge trade deficit, 50 per cent inflation and 20 per cent unemployment.

Mr Ehrhart also reiterated Turkish fears that Greece might use its membership of the EEC to win a more sympathetic hearing from the Community for its side of the case in bilateral disputes with Turkey over Cyprus and territorial rights in the Aegean Sea.

The foreign ministers of the Nine gave an assurance that the further enlargement of the Community "would not affect relations with Turkey" or change the rights guaranteed to Turkey under the association agreement.

The ministers also heard a report from Herr Wilhelm Ehrhart, the Turkish Foreign Minister, told his EEC counterparts today that the desire of Turkey to take its place in the Community is

the paper assured its readers that real conditions for rebuffing aggression had now emerged. But it added, "the revolution still remains in danger. Its enemies are not going to lay down their arms."

The message that the Russians are in for a prolonged struggle was reinforced in a Tass despatch from Kabul today, which said bandits from Pakistan were "cruelly slaying peaceful people" and had burnt down several schools and blown up bridges and roads in Nangarhar province.

Afghan army units had started liquidating these gangs, and recently routed a well-armed gang operating in Badakhshan.

Tass said the rebels had intensified their operations at the time of Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski's visit to Pakistan. Quoting an Interior Ministry official, it said prisoners had confessed that a rebel leader in Pakistan had called on other groups to show what they were capable of on the eve of the visit by President Carter's envoy.

These Soviet reports of insurgents atrocities came immediately after a report, hotly denied by the Russians, that Soviet-led Afghan soldiers had massacred an estimated 1,170 unarmed men and boys last April.

The report, published by The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, said almost all the male population of the town of Kherla in eastern Afghanistan was killed for helping the rebels.

Today Tass called the report "monstrous misinformation", and said the dirty slanders were part of a malicious propaganda campaign launched by Washington and its allies around the events in Afghanistan. Imperialism had invented this "vile fabrication" for its own definite purposes.

Tass said imperialism was guilty of such crimes as Auschwitz, Buchenwald and Lidice and more recently the Song My massacre in Vietnam. The Soviet people who had made innumerable sacrifices in the Second World War knew the price of human life.

There is considerable anxiety about the events in Afghanistan among ordinary Russians now, especially as widespread rumours speak of large numbers of Soviet troops being killed there.

The Soviet Union has never published figures of how many troops it has sent to Afghanistan, or how many casualties it has suffered—estimated by the Americans at 2,500 killed or wounded.

But many Russians have heard Western estimates and reports on foreign radio broadcasts to this country. They have bombarded speakers at political meetings and public political lectures with questions demanding precise figures.

In a clear attempt to reassure the Soviet public, Mr Boris Ponomaryov, a candidate member of the ruling politburo, said yesterday there had been no clashes between Soviet troops and Afghan rebels. He specifically said this was fact was contrary to what "all sorts of voices have been trumpeting".

Mr Ponomaryov, aged 75, and in charge of a party foreign

to overcome the present crisis make sense only if Russia demonstrates its will to respond to them.

A withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is necessary to the success of discussions at present under way on security and peace—an allusion to the Salt 2 agreement on security and cooperation in Europe next autumn.

President Giscard d'Estaing

told a press conference at the close of this morning's talks that "peace and security were two complementary objectives we intend to pursue".

It was significant, he said, that France and West Germany had been able to express identical views.

"Both countries wish to explore the way of reducing international tension", he added, "but in return, we expect concrete gestures, and especially that the Soviet Union should stick to its declared intention of withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan".

The President also insisted on the determination of both governments to achieve progress in the organization of the European Community and to seek solutions to the problems facing it within the framework of existing institutions and rules.

Beyond this the thirty-fifth Franco-German meeting since

1963 has led to the agreement

by both governments to produce, in common, a new combat plan for the 1990s, which is one of the most important technical cooperation projects to date between the two countries.

OVERSEAS

Congress is asked to approve \$7,500m Carter foreign aid Bill

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 5

Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, went to Congress today to explain President Carter's proposed foreign aid programme for the next financial year, which begins on October 1, 1980. The Administration is asking for \$7,500m (£2,678m) for the year.

One of the first things he did was to protest that Congress has still not voted the funds for the current financial year. The Appropriations Bill is still the subject of haggling between the Senate and the House of Representatives. The House wanted to prohibit any aid going to bodies like the World Bank, because it aids countries Congress disapproves of.

The bill will not be imposed and the funds will be appropriated, but in the meantime the Foreign Assistance Programme has to make do with a continuation, at the same level, of funds voted two years ago.

The United States proposes to spend \$1,200m on the Food for Peace Programme, and will send abroad six million tonnes of grain. The Secretary of State asked for an additional \$100m to buy up grain whose export to the Soviet Union has been embargoed.

The principle recipients of American food aid will be refugees from Kampuchea, Southern Africa and Somalia. Food will also be sent to countries which have balance of payments problems because they have to import food. They include Egypt, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nicaragua and Sudan.

Military and economic aid for Pakistan will be considered in a separate Bill to Congress. It

will include aid for Afghan refugees.

As was the case last year, the principal recipients of American direct economic and military assistance will be Egypt and Israel. Israel will also get \$2,68m in 1981, compared with \$2,678m in 1980, the same as the current year.

Military aid is generally in the form of loans, and in 1981 programmes costing a total of \$2,600m will require an initial outlay of \$714m. Of these sums, Israel and Egypt will get 59 per cent.

In his testimony to Congress, Mr Vance described the principles behind American aid to Third World countries. "Throughout Latin America, Africa and Asia", he said, "more and more people are realising not only that their nations preserve their independence from foreign domination, but also that they themselves have a greater say in the economic and political decisions of their governments."

"When these demands are long denied, popular frustrations can explode in violence and radical directions. By creating poorer nations, and people in need, to build a better future, we are both strengthening the world economy and enhancing the political stability which comes with economic, social and political justice."

He went on to say that the United States must also help countries to defend themselves against aggression.

Police lay first charge in American bribes scandal

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Feb 5

The latest American public corruption scandal has claimed its first victims.

Mr Alexander Alejandro, an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, has been charged in Brooklyn with accepting a \$2,000 (£910) down-payment on an alleged bribe totalling \$15,000 for granting permanent residence status in the United States to an alien.

In nearby Trenton, New Jersey, Mr Kenneth MacDonald, a member of the state's Casino Control Commission, has resigned from his post. He has been named as the alleged recipient of \$600,000 in return for helping to obtain a casino licence in the coastal resort of Atlantic City. In his letter of resignation he said he has done "absolutely nothing wrong".

The two officials were among about 20 local public figures and eight members of Congress named in newspaper reports as having been caught in an elaborate operation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FBI agents disguised as Arab businessmen are reported to have offered bribes totalling hundreds of thousands of dollars.

lars to the public officials in return for various legislative favours.

During a succession of appearances before reporters on Capitol Hill, the seven members of the House of Representatives and one Senator named in reports of the FBI operation have refused to comment in detail on the allegations and denied unethical conduct.

At least four other members of Congress have disclosed that they were approached by FBI agents posing as Arab businessmen but spared close contacts with them.

Senator Larry Pressler, a Republican member from South Dakota, who had said he would be regarded as a hero for having refused to deal with the "Arabs". He regarded his action as normal he said.

Meanwhile, both the Senate and the House of Representatives have acted swiftly to deflect some of the damage inflicted on their reputations by the new scandal. The ethics committee of the House of Representatives is engaged in a special counsel to investigate the allegations. The Senate counterpart has also promised to look into the accusations "fully and expeditiously".

Pilgrims killed

Dates, Feb 5.—At least 15 Hindu pilgrims died when a steamroller with about 100 passengers on board smashed against a quarry at Aradi in eastern India.

Nepal bus deaths

Katmandu, Feb 5.—At least 17 people were killed and 10 injured when a bus went off a mountain road about 30 miles south-west of Katmandu.

Bring the family together

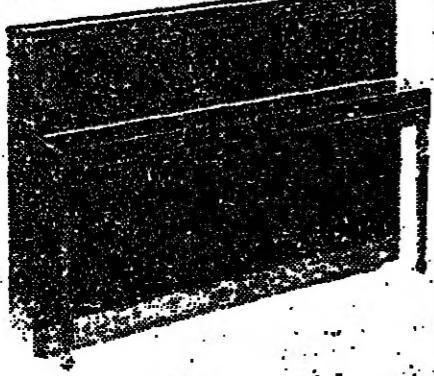
with the joy of music in your own home

Don't miss "The Times" special

PIANO FEATURE

on Thursday 7th February

Simply turn to the Broadcasting Page



Lord Soames takes wider powers

From Our Own Correspondent Salisbury, Feb 5

Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, today armed himself with new powers to combat political intimidation.

The powers allow him to restrict public meetings by political parties, to suspend people from campaigning or to disqualify a party from contesting this month's general election in areas where violence or coercion is taking place.

Presenting the measure to a meeting of the Election Council today, Lord Soames called on each of the nine black parties contesting the election to "give the clearest and most public lead it can to all its followers in order to disassociate itself from political violence and intimidation."

He asked members of the council, who represent the nine black parties, to recommend their leaders to sign a document which would constitute a solemn rededication to the undertakings entered into at Lancaster House.

At Lancaster House the parties involved agree to campaign peacefully and without intimidation, to renounce the use of force for political ends and to accept the outcome of the elections.

Lord Soames said there was mounting evidence of widespread and systematic disregard of these aspects of the Lancaster House agreement. There were daily reports of attacks on party officials, intimidatory statements at party meetings, meetings being abandoned because of threats and people being threatened with death if they did not vote for a particular party.

The culmination of these violent acts was last Sunday's ambush on a bus in which 16 people were killed.

Lord Soames' latest move to combat intimidation follows a meeting he had yesterday with Mr Robert Mugabe, leader of Zanu (PF) and its military wing, Zanla, which the British claim has been chiefly responsible for the intimidation.

After the meeting Mr Mugabe made a televised broadcast, at Lord Soames' request, in which he called on Zanla forces to comply with the ceasefire resolution and urged Zanu (PF) supporters to respect the right of every party to campaign.

Today Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front, called on the Governor to discuss the issue of intimidation. Sources said Mr Nkomo also attributed most blame to Zanla, saving that his party had been prevented from holding meetings in the eastern part of the country.

He also criticized the activities of the security force auxiliaries. Mr Mugabe has claimed that the auxiliaries were chiefly to blame for intimidatory acts.

Lord Soames' new measures are designed to be so intermediate step which stops short of imposing a complete ban on a political party.

The Governor realizes that such a drastic move would totally undermine British efforts to hold free and fair elections.

The refugees were then given a medical check and pro-



Mr Nkomo speaking at a press conference yesterday at which he said he would ask Lord Soames to postpone the election because of intimidation.

Refugees returning to Rhodesia

From Nicholas Ashford Penhaligon, Feb 5

A start has been made on the biggest and most difficult phase of the repatriation programme under which some 220,000 Rhodesian Africans who fled to Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana will be resettled in their homeland.

During the next six months about 150,000 of these refugees are expected to pass through a reception centre set up at a remote spot known locally as the Toronto Roads camp. It is a former building yard set in thick bush a few miles from the eastern border town of Umtali.

For the past two to three years the refugees have been living in vast camps in Mozambique, the forgotten victims of the Rhodesian war.

Yesterday, the first day of the repatriation operation from Mozambique, about 500 men and women accompanied by about 100 babies crossed over the Forbes border post at Umtali and were taken to the Toronto reception centre. Officials expected a similar number to be processed today.

According to Mr David Steel, an official of the Social Affairs Department, the figure should shortly rise to around 1,000 refugees a day which would be the maximum around the reception centre.

The repatriation operation is being organized by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in conjunction with the Rhodesian authorities and voluntary and religious organizations.

The repatriation programme has not gone so smoothly on the Botswana and Zambian borders. The return of refugees from Botswana which began on January 21 got off to a slow start.

It had been agreed by all parties concerned that the reception centre at Tegwani mission, near Plumtree, south west of Bulawayo, should handle 1,000 refugees a day. But at the end of the first 10 days

only 2,600 refugees had been processed.

The Rhodesian authorities were accused of deliberately trying to delay the return of refugees who will be eligible to take part in this month's general election. They were also criticized for maintaining an unnecessarily large number of armed men—mainly black district officers from the Department of Home Affairs—at the reception centre.

However, there has been a marked improvement since then, and by the beginning of this week 17,500 refugees from Botswana had been moved back into Rhodesia. Only about 7,500 refugees remain in Botswana.

The repatriation programme from Zambia began yesterday after several delays, including a refusal by the Rhodesian authorities to allow refugees to Bulawayo and Salisbury. A total of 590 refugees from Zambia were allowed to enter Rhodesia by the Victoria Falls border from where they were taken to a remote reception centre at Gwazi river, about 100 miles away.

Nine of them were rejected at the initial police screening at Victoria Falls on the ground that they had undergone guerrilla training while outside the country. According to Major Nick Cann, of the Commonwealth monitoring force border liaison team, one of them, who was detained by the police, had admitted to being a political commissar in Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zippa guerrilla army.

The police action was criticized today by Mr Nkomo who said that many of the people who had sought refuge in neighbouring countries had undergone military training. However they had now been demobilized and, under the terms of the Lancaster House agreement, should be free to return to Rhodesia so long as they were unarmed.

for the return of the old system of punishment which Mr Richard Ferraro, a member of the education board, refers to as "applied psychology to the behind".

After the Los Angeles vote, Mr Seymour Feshbach, chairman of the psychology department of the University of California at Los Angeles, said: "Most scientists would argue that corporal punishment is likely to facilitate the very delinquent or anti-social behaviour that you are trying to punish or repress".

Under the new rule a pupil can receive as the most severe penalty only three strokes. But before punishment is carried out school officials must receive consent from the student and his parents.

UN commission refuses to take up Sakharov case

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Feb 5

A Western attempt to get the United Nations Human Rights Commission to intervene immediately in the Sakharov case was put to the vote in the commission today and rejected by 15 votes to 13 with 12 abstentions.

The rejection motion put forward by Dr Gorky, was to the effect that any initiative or discussion on Andrei Sakharov could be introduced only under agenda item 12, which refers to violations of human rights and freedoms in any part of the world. This means that the issue may not be taken up again until far through the six-week session.

On behalf of the 10 Western nations in the 43-member com-

mission, France had proposed sending a telegram to the Soviet Government noting "with concern" that the Nobel Peace Prize winner had been removed from his Moscow home and confined to Gorky.

In objecting to this proposal, Mr Valerian Zorin, the Soviet delegate, said that for many years Dr Sakharov's activities had been "contrary to our laws".

Viscount Colville of Culross, the British delegate, said he disagreed fundamentally with the notion that the commission's function was not to deal with individual cases with more specific issues. If they were too solicitous of the dignity and worth of the individual, the commission's members had no right to be there.

Finally, the State Department's analysis of human rights in Northern Ireland and the occupied territories of Israel appears to be kinder than in past years.

The report says that the long traditions of the British people on fair play, legal safeguards and individual rights have been "brought to a test" by the situation in Northern Ireland.

In the case of Israel, the report says that the country is a "parliamentary democracy with high standards of justice and human rights". These standards are applied fully inside Israel proper. In the occupied territories, however, certain rights taken for granted in Israel proper have been suspended on security grounds.

For the first time countries such as the Soviet Union and Vietnam, with which the United States has no close aid links, are included in the report.

In its section on the Soviet Union, the report says that though the Soviet constitution provides for "international

cooperation in the field of science and technology", the Soviet Union has raised profound questions of human rights abuse in that country.

In Kampuchea itself, "nowhere in the world are human rights more beleaguered," the State Department says. "Following four years of brutality at the hands of the Pol Pot regime, the Khmer people in 1979 were further victimized by famine, armed conflict and epidemic disease, the consequences of massive Vietnamese invasion and occupation of their country."

Finally, the State Department's analysis of human rights in Northern Ireland and the occupied territories of Israel appears to be kinder than in past years.

The report says that the long traditions of the British people on fair play, legal safeguards and individual rights have been "brought to a test" by the situation in Northern Ireland.

In the case of Israel, the report says that the country is a "parliamentary democracy with high standards of justice and human rights". These standards are applied fully inside Israel proper. In the occupied territories, however, certain rights taken for granted in Israel proper have been suspended on security grounds.

Churches struggle for rights in Jerusalem

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Feb 5

A campaign is being waged by leaders of many of the main Christian churches represented in Jerusalem to secure new international guarantees for their position inside the city. At the same time, they are anxious to be seen acting in concert and not unilaterally.

Because of complex inter-church rivalries and fierce jealousies over access to the Holy Places, many months have been spent in private consultations aimed at securing unanimity on what type of guarantees to seek.

Already private feelers have been put out to win the support of leading Roman Catholic churchmen in Britain. A confidential document has also been circulated to interested governments with embassies and consulates in Israel.

The first public pointed to the new campaign came in a single paragraph of a three-page interchurch statement issued here last week condemning the recent upsurge of anti-Christian violence by right-wing Jewish extremists.

The signatures, who represent the Roman Catholic and most Protestant denominations in Israel demanded "an internationally guaranteed special statute concerning the rights and liberties of the three great monotheistic faiths in Jerusalem and throughout the Holy Land".

The six-page document declared: "The present situation of the Christian churches and communities in the Holy Land is also in large part anomalous and moreover uncertain and insecure. The whole network of treaties, agreements, concessions and status quo-type arrangements which assure these institutions a whole range of necessary liberties, rights of exemptions etc... has no firm foundation in statutory or equivalent arrangements recognized as binding on themselves in the civil power, or powers, in the land."

Although the Vatican is known to have played a strong part behind the scenes in the new campaign to secure diplomatic initiative, it has not yet declared its hand publicly. Its reason is understood to be fear of the political and social status could be guaranteed not to Jerusalem, but to the various holy institutions and holy shrines in it. In practice I would say that this already exists because the churches have almost complete autonomy in their affairs."

Mr Begin promises Israel will protect Christians

From Our Correspondent Jerusalem, Feb 5

The authorities, therefore, will do their utmost to prevent the recurrence of such intolerable criminal acts."

No details of specific measures are being given. Among the targets have been historic buildings such as the Russian Orthodox church and the Mount Zion monastery, and bible shops which have been daubed with slogans and swastikas.

The attacks are believed to be the work of extreme right-wing orthodox Jewish groups.

Mr Begin's intervention followed a well-publicised claim last week by leaders of the normally reticent Christian community that the Israeli authorities were not taking sufficient action to curb the Jewish extremists.

A spokesman for the United Christian Council in Israel described the Prime Minister's statement as reassuring. He added that since the reunification of our capital, Jerusalem has enjoyed the harmony of co-existence and mutual toleration.

FIGHT BACK AGAINST CANCER

It is good to remember that most people live their lives untouched by any form of cancer.

But as all too many are aware, cancer is something that casts its shadow far beyond those it directly affects. That is why so many people think it right to help the urgent work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

OVERSEAS



Joan Baez, the American folk singer, cuddling a Kampuchean child at the Sa Kaeo refugee camp in Thailand before joining a march for the survival of Kampuchea.

China rejects Hanoi's offer of lunar new year truce on border

Peking, Feb 5.—China today rejected Vietnam's proposal for a lunar new year truce on their frontier, calling it a "trick" aimed at distracting world attention from the renewed Vietnamese offensive against the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea.

Mr Han Nianlong, the head of the Chinese delegation, turned down the truce proposal in a letter to Mr Dinh Nho Lien, his Vietnamese counterpart, the New China news agency reported today.

The Chinese reply coincided with the departure for Bangkok of Mrs Deng Yingchan, Zhou En-lai's widow, at the head of a delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress on a friendship visit to Thailand.

Peking today said Vietnamese troops had embarked on pre-meditated military action against the Khmer Rouge at a time when world attention was

focused on events in Afghanistan and expressed fear that the fighting in Kampuchea would spill over into Thailand.

Mr Han, who is China's Deputy Foreign Minister, categorically rejected allegations made by Hanoi that Peking was responsible for tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border. He said there had been over 200 Vietnamese provocations against China since the beginning of the year.

Kampuchea march: A hundred Western celebrities left Bangkok today for the border in a symbolic "march for Kampuchea's survival". The group includes Joan Baez, the American singer, Liv Ullman, the Norwegian actress, and Alexander Ginsburg, the Soviet dissident.

At a Bangkok press conference, held on the eve of the march, Mr James Grant, the new director of the United Nations

Children's Fund (Unicef), who has just returned from Kampuchea, said that the first phase of the international aid programme, which began in October last year, had been successful.

He said that those taking part in the march were ill-informed because, according to Unicef, the Phnom Penh authorities distribute 25,000 to 28,000 tons of food to the population every month.

In view of this improvement in the food situation and the politically and diplomatically delicate aid operations being discreetly carried out along the Thai-Kampuchean border with Hanoi's tacit approval, several aid officials and Western diplomats in Bangkok felt that the "march for survival" had come at an inopportune time.—Agence France-Presse.

Arms level of super powers criticized by Chinese

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Feb 5

In taking its seat in the United Nations Committee on Disarmament for the first time China today accused the Soviet Union of having extended "the practice of military aggression and occupation" to the Third World and Islamic countries.

In spite of Soviet protests that his remarks were out of order, the Chinese delegate, Mr Zhang Wenzhong, a Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, referred to "that superpower" and said "honorificist activities" had escalated and "routine slogans of 'detente' and 'non-use of force' are merely fraudulent rhetoric".

He went on to criticize both the United States and the Soviet Union, saying that because of their military strengths, far surpassing that of any other country, they were "the sources of the main threat to world peace".

Woman and boy die as crowded junk capsizes

Hongkong, Feb 5.—A woman and a boy drowned today when a junk carrying more than 100 Chinese illegal immigrants capsized outside Hongkong harbour. Rescuers saved 112 men, women and children, and the search for other survivors continued tonight.

A police launch using searchlights spotted the 150ft junk full of people just before dawn. Most of the women carried children strapped to their backs.

A policeman on the launch said the sea was rough and there were difficulties in getting alongside the junk. A tow line was passed and after 15 minutes of towing the junk was seen to be taking in water.—Agence France-Presse.

Tito health improving

Belgrade, Feb 5.—President Tito's health is improving after the amputation of his left leg and he is carrying out some of his regular duties, his doctors said today. He is convalescing at a Ljubljana hospital.

feet long. In a report from Wuhan, the news agency said the animal was being kept alive at the Institute of Aquatic Biology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In its 1978 report, Mammals in the Seas, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said: "Recent visitors to China were told that the dolphin is very rare, but appears to be recovering under strict protection."

The report recommended that the FAO "encourage protection of this species" and added: "A report is needed from Chinese scientists on its present status, including information on distribution, abundance and ecological relations."

Captured white fin dolphin surviving in Chinese pool

By Tony Samstag

A dolphin of a species so rare that a United Nations study of aquatic mammals published two years ago was unable even to estimate its numbers has been captured for the first time, according to New China news agency.

The white fin dolphin is indigenous to the Yangtze river and a few of its tributaries. Also known as the white flag dolphin, it is one of four rare species of freshwater dolphin: the others are found in the Ganges, the Indus, the Orinoco and Amazon river basins.

The dolphin caught by the Chinese earlier this year weighs 132lb and is just under five

Mutiny charge conscripts jailed in S. Africa

From Our Correspondent
Cape Town, Feb 5

Eight South African national servicemen have been sentenced to terms of between 10 and 15 months' detention for mutiny. They were found guilty at a court martial at Bloemfontein of conspiring to leave the School of Armour there.

Last year more than 100 conscripts went absent without leave from an infantry barracks at Uplington in the northern Cape Province. They complained that they were bullied by NCOs and had been refused leave before being sent back to Namibia (South-West Africa) to patrol the Angolan border. They were given suspended sentences.

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered, "there is a risk this leads to a process of action-reaction which in the end becomes uncontrollable".

The state President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his address to Parliament last week that subversive elements were increasing efforts to undermine the morale of national service men.

With counter-measures being considered,

SPORT.

Football

No quibble with the changes—just the number

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Peter Robson, the West Bromwich Albion midfield player, wins his first cap for England against the Republic of Ireland at Wembley tonight (7.45) and Johnson, the Liverpool forward, returns to the international stage after a five-year absence. There are two of six changes made from the side who beat Bulgaria 2-0 in the most recent European championship qualifying game in November.

Wilson's changes are not to be risked after injuries, though Robson is able to satisfy legions of Midlands supporters who have been urging his inclusion, and McDearmid returns to join Begagn as the third member of midfield. Johnson will partner Woodcock in the attack with Cunningham the lone winger. Sansom deservedly retains his position at left back, though the replacement for the absent right back, Anderson, is Cherry rather than Neal who was also available.

An immediately obvious omission is that of Hoddle, the Tottenham Hotspur player who made such an impressive first appearance and scored a fine goal against Bulgaria. After that match Ron Greenwood, the manager, made it clear that despite the performance certain players did not expect to be a certain choice. It is true to his warning. Mr Greenwood said yesterday: "He did have an excellent debut but he is going to play in the under-21 team so he is being kept involved. That way it is not such a big disappointment."

The number of alterations Mr Greenwood has made is probably more controversial than his choice of players. After all, Robson is known to be an outstanding prospect who won the shadow of the England wing when failed to recover from a damaged instep. Johnson's club form has been such that he, too, was the most logical person to partner Woodcock when Francis was moved to Real Barcenas with Nottingham Town. In his view, Cherry has always been a more reliable full back than most who have worn the England shirt in recent years.

Whenever Mr Greenwood is asked about alterations, he strongly resists suggestions that England are returning to the days of Don Revie's discordant musical chairs. He believes that if a player is replaced by another chosen from under the umbrellas of the early 1970s, the door does not close. As he has now used 23 players in four successive matches since September he seems to be setting the riddle of when is a change not a change.



The game calls for more mobility, Greenwood says, and Johnson (above) has the chance to show that quality.

For the moment results speak loudly in the manager's favour and there can be no complaints about the promotion of the younger players, notably Sansom and Robson. The arrival of Robson is especially welcome because he is a flexible enterprising midfield player. He much enjoys playing in the centre of defence, which is his natural position. He would hardly require reserve strength. So his place in the party for the European championship finals is more or less assured.

Mr Greenwood had expected a difficult game against the young Republic of Ireland, but in the end, to a 1-1 draw in Dublin. No other country has taken a point from England in the qualifying group and though so much always depends on the invention of Brady, who played conspicuously well in the first match, the Republic are not to be underestimated.

O'Leary, of Arsenal, is one of the best central defenders in the Football League and with Lawrence at his side the England attack could pose problems for the English defenders and young Hughson, the promising Tottenham full back, will enjoy some excursions

along the touchline. Brady has been made captain at the comparatively tender age of 21, but on the highway to success he reflects the youth of the side.

It is no bad thing to have a few talented, lesser known players in the wings of the party waiting for their chance to surprise opponents on big occasions—most World Cup winning sides have had a player settled England team has been good since Mr Revie's departure.

Mr Greenwood believes it is a pleasant dilemma but he will not go as far as talk of an embarrassment of talent.

POSITIONS: 1. Cherry (Leeds United); 2. Johnson (Liverpool); 3. Sansom (Bolton); 4. Robson (West Bromwich Albion); 5. Woodcock (Luton); 6. Begagn (Tottenham); 7. Cunningham (Arsenal); 8. Sansom (Bolton); 9. Johnson (Liverpool); 10. Hughson (Tottenham); 11. Brady (Arsenal); 12. Brady (Arsenal); 13. O'Leary (Arsenal); 14. Lawrence (Arsenal); 15. Hughson (Tottenham); 16. Brady (Arsenal); 17. Brady (Arsenal); 18. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 19. McDearmid (Luton); 20. McDearmid (Luton); 21. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 22. McDearmid (Luton); 23. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 24. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 25. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 26. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 27. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 28. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 29. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 30. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 31. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 32. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 33. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 34. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 35. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 36. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 37. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 38. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 39. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 40. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 41. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 42. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 43. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 44. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 45. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 46. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 47. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 48. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 49. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 50. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 51. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 52. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 53. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 54. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 55. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 56. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 57. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 58. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 59. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 60. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 61. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 62. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 63. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 64. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 65. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 66. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 67. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 68. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 69. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 70. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 71. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 72. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 73. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 74. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 75. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 76. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 77. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 78. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 79. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 80. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 81. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 82. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 83. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 84. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 85. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 86. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 87. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 88. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 89. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 90. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 91. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 92. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 93. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 94. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 95. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 96. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 97. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 98. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 99. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 100. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 101. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 102. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 103. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 104. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 105. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 106. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 107. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 108. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 109. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 110. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 111. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 112. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 113. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 114. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 115. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 116. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 117. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 118. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 119. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 120. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 121. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 122. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 123. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 124. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 125. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 126. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 127. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 128. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 129. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 130. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 131. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 132. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 133. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 134. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 135. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 136. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 137. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 138. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 139. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 140. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 141. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 142. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 143. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 144. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 145. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 146. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 147. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 148. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 149. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 150. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 151. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 152. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 153. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 154. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 155. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 156. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 157. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 158. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 159. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 160. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 161. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 162. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 163. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 164. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 165. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 166. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 167. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 168. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 169. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 170. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 171. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 172. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 173. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 174. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 175. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 176. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 177. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 178. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 179. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 180. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 181. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 182. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 183. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 184. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 185. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 186. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 187. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 188. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 189. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 190. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 191. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 192. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 193. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 194. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 195. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 196. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 197. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 198. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 199. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 200. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 201. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 202. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 203. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 204. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 205. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 206. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 207. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 208. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 209. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 210. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 211. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 212. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 213. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 214. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 215. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 216. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 217. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 218. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 219. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 220. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 221. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 222. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 223. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 224. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 225. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 226. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 227. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 228. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 229. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 230. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 231. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 232. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 233. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 234. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 235. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 236. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 237. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 238. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 239. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 240. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 241. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 242. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 243. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 244. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 245. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 246. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 247. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 248. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 249. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 250. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 251. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 252. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 253. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 254. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 255. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 256. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 257. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 258. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 259. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 260. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 261. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 262. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 263. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 264. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 265. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 266. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 267. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 268. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 269. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 270. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 271. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 272. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 273. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 274. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 275. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 276. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 277. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 278. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 279. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 280. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 281. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 282. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 283. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 284. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 285. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 286. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 287. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 288. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 289. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 290. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 291. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 292. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 293. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 294. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 295. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 296. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 297. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 298. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 299. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 300. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 301. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 302. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 303. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 304. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 305. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 306. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 307. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 308. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 309. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 310. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 311. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 312. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 313. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 314. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 315. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 316. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 317. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 318. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 319. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 320. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 321. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 322. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 323. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 324. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 325. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 326. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 327. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 328. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 329. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 330. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 331. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 332. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 333. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 334. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 335. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 336. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 337. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 338. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 339. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 340. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 341. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 342. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 343. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 344. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 345. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 346. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 347. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 348. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 349. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 350. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 351. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 352. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 353. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 354. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 355. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 356. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 357. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 358. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 359. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 360. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 361. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 362. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 363. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 364. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 365. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 366. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 367. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 368. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 369. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 370. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 371. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 372. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 373. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 374. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 375. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 376. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 377. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 378. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 379. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 380. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 381. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 382. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 383. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 384. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 385. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 386. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 387. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 388. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 389. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 390. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 391. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 392. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 393. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 394. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 395. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 396. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 397. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 398. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 399. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 400. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 401. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 402. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 403. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 404. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 405. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 406. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 407. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 408. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 409. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 410. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 411. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 412. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 413. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 414. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 415. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 416. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 417. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 418. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 419. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 420. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 421. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 422. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 423. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 424. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 425. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 426. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 427. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 428. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 429. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 430. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 431. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 432. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 433. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 434. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 435. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 436. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 437. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 438. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 439. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 440. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 441. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 442. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 443. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 444. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 445. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 446. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 447. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 448. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 449. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 450. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 451. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 452. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 453. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 454. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 455. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 456. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 457. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 458. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 459. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 460. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 461. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 462. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 463. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 464. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 465. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 466. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 467. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 468. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 469. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 470. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 471. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 472. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 473. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 474. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 475. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 476. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 477. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 478. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 479. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 480. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 481. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 482. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 483. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 484. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 485. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 486. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 487. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 488. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 489. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 490. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 491. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 492. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 493. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 494. Wilson (West Bromwich Albion); 495. Wilson (

THE ARTS

Walton writing 'Medley' for brass

At the age of 77, Sir William Walton is currently working on his first venture in the field of brass band music. The work is based on an early score for the ballet *The First Shoot*, written for a revue in 1936.

Sir William has been writing much less in recent years and thus there was delight at his publishers, Oxford University Press, when they received the score for *Medley* for Brass Band.

However, the composer has now withdrawn that score and is completely rewriting the piece, basing the work even more firmly on the music from the ballet. He has given the revised work what must be one of the longest ever titles: *In Memory of Sir Charles B. Cochran and His Young Ladies: The First Shoot, Ballet Devised by Frederick Ashton and Cecil Beaton, Revised Score for Brass Band, by William Walton (Follow The Sun, Adelphi Theatre, 1936)*.

Sir William has also continued to work intermittently on a third symphony but the piece remains a very long way from completion. Plans are now getting under way for his eightieth birthday celebrations, in 1982 and there are hopes that it will be possible to present performances of many of his lesser-known works as well as the more popular pieces.

Elsewhere the involvement of classical composers in the brass band world is continuing: Harrison Birtwistle has received an award from the Arts Council to undertake a commission for the 1981 Leeds Festival, which will be performed by the Leeds Festival Chorus and the Grimethorpe Colliery Band.

Meanwhile, the conductor, Howard Snell, has discovered an unpublished overture by Ralph Vaughan Williams which was apparently written for brass band. The overture is entitled *Henry V* and appears to have been composed around 1933-34. It contains a number of old English tunes, such as the Agincourt Song, which eventually found its way into the music written by Walton for the film of *Henry V*.

Mr Snell hopes to broadcast the overture with the Desford Colliery Band in the near future.

Martin Huckerby

Serious pleasures

New London Consort Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stanley Sadie

The courts of Renaissance Germany, like those elsewhere in Europe, had their jolly evenings when the local princeling heard his choir sing or even himself indulged in a discreet hop to the sound of his band. The music that entertained them, however, suggests that they took their pleasures not just seriously, but earnestly, which is not quite the same thing.

For all the colour, then, that went into Monday night's programme, entitled "Ein Guter Hofrat", one was left with the impression of a vitality kept soberly curbed and an expressive range austere and constricted.

Even in the drinking songs the humour seemed forced; and the tone of melancholy that prevailed was itself muted and never truly heartfelt.

The Germans, in the early 1500s as much as in Bach's day, or Wagner's, or Hindemith's, were eager connoisseurs, and expended much ingenuity in getting fresh melodies familiar to their hearers.

This prediction provided Philip Pickett and David Robiou, who planned the programme, with a happy way of avoiding the piecemeal effect that so often characterizes concerns of Renaissance secular music. Besides a selection from the Hottentot repertory, we had several groups where the same tune, generally a popular song, was heard sometimes as a top voice, sometimes half-concealed within an elaborate texture, sometimes serving as a basis for an idiomatic instrumental piece.

The longest group comprised eight settings of "Ich stünd ein Morgen", a sad little tale of lovers' parting, which began with tenor (John Porter), recorder, viol and organ, moved on to a three-voice version with fascinating syncopations, then to a very gentle organ setting, and ended with verses sung by tenor, then tenor and baritone (Paul Hillier), with cornet, dulcian and sackbut. Five of the eight were by Senf.

There was ample variety of sound. Most of the robust pieces were done with cornets and sackbutts, and a few with a biting nasal cromhorns group; for softer-toned ones we had recorders and dulcians, a lively rebec, a viol, a lute and a harp.

The educational systems of America and Britain are even more divergent than they seem at first glance, and at first glance, they seem pretty divergent. A vastly greater proportion of students in the United States proceed on to three years of college than in Britain. However, those three years of college, ending in a bachelors' degree, educationally probably cover little ground that is not covered in the final two years of British grammar school.

American education is a far more leisurely business than in Britain, or even in Europe generally. Students are less pressured in the early years, and join the work-force later than their European counterparts. As a result a college degree



Glenda Jackson's controlling convictions

Glenda Jackson's first West End appearance was 17 years ago in a play called *Alfie*; since then a combination of the Royal Shakespeare Company, Hollywood and television has kept her fairly far removed from the commercial theatre, though when she did return to it a couple of years ago it was to in one-name show, *Stevie*, and at the end of this month she reappears at the Duke of York's Theatre as the title character in Andrew Davies's new play *Rose*. Miss Jackson is not, however, much of a believer in that sort of coincidence:

"I think I'd have done the play whatever he'd called it; it just came in the post and I read it and thought I'd like to do it a go... seem to have been doing mainly films lately" (*Hopscotch* with Walter Matthau and the Robert Altman's *Health*, both yet to be released over here) "and I thought maybe it was time to get back to the stage. *Rose* is a Coventry teacher with a half-dead marriage, but the play's a comedy for all that. Not necessarily a Midlands comedy, just a comedy about people who happen not to live in London."

One of that quartet of British actresses (the others being Maggie Smith, Diana Rigg and Vanessa Redgrave) who have managed to make themselves stars on stage and screen both sides of the Atlantic, Glenda Jackson is now rising 44, and not altogether convinced that the present shock-horror crisis of a financial cutback in the arts will necessarily do the theatre much long-term harm:

"I'm not advocating starvation for actors, or a return to the bad old days or anything like that; but I do think an awful lot of government money has been poured into what I'd call the embroidery of the theatre, trappings that it doesn't really need. What we're short of is new writers, not cash; we're also a bit short on dedication to the business. The idea of a really good major classical company is in a way a contradiction in terms, because the bigger it has to get in order to cope with large-cast plays the less real artistic control anyone can have. When with the RSC I did the *Marat/Sade* for Peter Brook in 1965 there was an intensity of commitment from the company, and a kind of total involvement in what Brook was doing. By the time we did *Antony and Cleopatra* two years ago that intensity had totally gone. People were just too involved in other pro-

ductions or their own off-stage

lives to give Brook the kind of absolute dedication he needs and expects. Why else would he be in Paris working in a group of less than a dozen?"

"Control" is a word that comes up often in conversation with Glenda Jackson. Why then has she never thought of forming a company of her own?

"I've thought, and it simply isn't feasible; people who are already in control of companies aren't about to give up that control lightly, and women are still very badly placed. When an actress gets to 40 there's really nothing new to stretch her until she reaches 60 and can start on the old ladies, and in some cur-

ous way the fact that nobody writes great parts for middle-aged women also affects their standing in the theatre generally. Nobody thinks of us as leaders because we don't get to play leaders, and you can't force a writer to create roles he doesn't want to write. So the women's groups that have arisen have had to be narrowly feminist or political, and the theatre is still at its highest reaches a male preserve. It seems to me no accident that the Cottesloe, the one experimental branch of the National, has become a totally male arena dedicated to 'masculine' work such as the current O'Neill season. Even the RSC find it hard to keep good women for long."

Divorced now from Roy Hodges, but still living in Blackheath with a son and a sister, Glenda Jackson manages to keep her private life just that: "One of the good things about the English theatre is that you can go home at night after work and not be disturbed; all that bustling in America for jobs means that you never really get to go home at all. But I'm very happy working there as long as I know it's just three months and then home, though I only ever do a film if I really like the script. My view of the Inland Revenue is that I'll pay them all I owe, but if they start getting really greedy then that's their problem. I won't work just for the

tax money. Acting's hard enough when you're doing what you think is right; if you think it's the wrong thing for you then it's really impossible. The older I get the more convinced I am that the best performances are the ones you give before you know any better. It gets more and more frightening from then on."

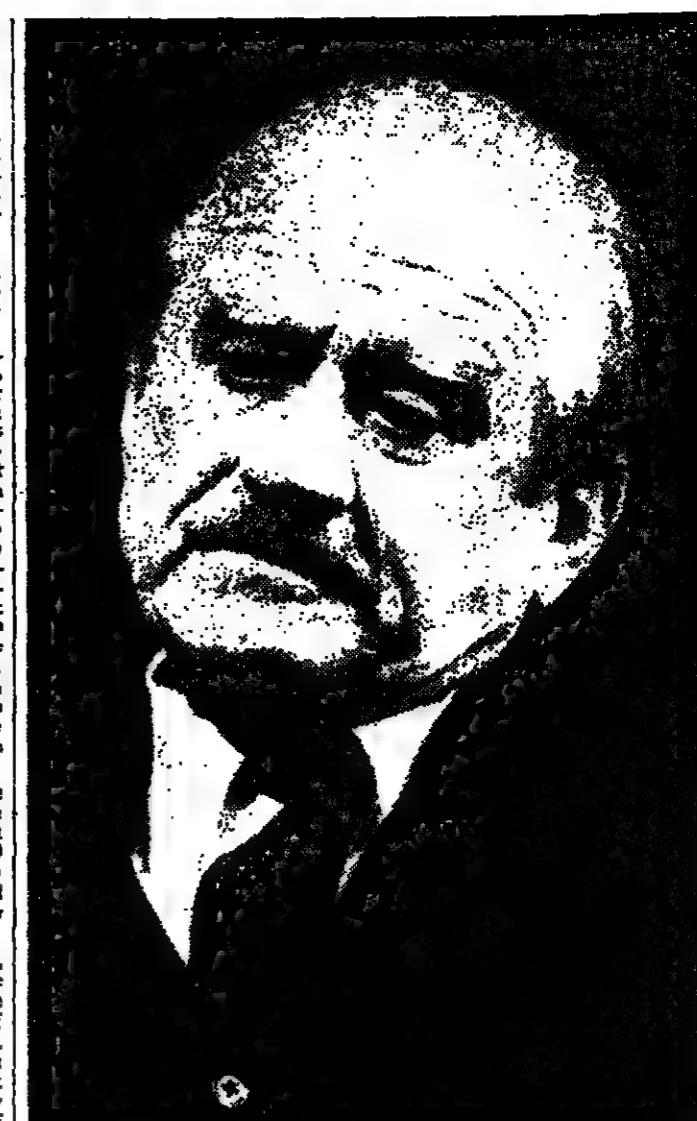
"One of the other great difficulties about acting in this country is that the idea of expressing parts of yourself every time you go on stage is still largely unknown. People pay lip service to the idea, but in practice it's like the old star system whereby one or two people carry a show and the rest can avoid much responsibility for its success or failure. The great belief is that you shouldn't show how much you care, how much the theatre matters to you; a kind of apathy sets in and actors in a long run tend just to turn up for a couple of hours in the evening and think they've done the job."

For her first 10 years in the business, Glenda Jackson reckons she was 99 per cent unemployed; for the last 10 years she has been able to know at least 12 months ahead which were the scripts that lay waiting:

"I worry about the future, not much about my future though; I just go on doing the films and plays I like and if they work out then that's fine. If not, on to the next. You can't worry about reviews at least not film reviews. If they are bad it's a delayed wake, if good then a distanced celebration. Either way they're not going to change a single frame of the picture. Theatre reviews are different, and you kind of hope they are going to be constructive or useful instead of the boring old end-of-term reports that most papers publish."

"If she'd gone into politics", said Miss Jackson's former husband once, "she'd now be Prime Minister. If she'd taken to crime, she'd be Jack the Ripper." More charitably, one might add that in Hollywood 30 years ago she'd have been Bette Davis, whose strength was paradoxically rather better served by the back screenwriters of the past than Miss Jackson's has been by distinguished playwrights of the present. But that, as they say, is showbusiness. And now there is *Rose*.

Sheridan Morley



Cyril Cusack as Drumm

Human richness in face of death

A Life
Old Vic

Ned Chaillet

Hugh Leonard's title is not modest. *A Life*, after all, is everything we have and cramming all that experience into two-and-a-half hours is not remotely possible. Yet the crucial events of memory are comparatively few and the actions we might take confronted by imminent death could bring a clarity that permits a life to begin again. Mr Leonard imagines that and presents it in a play of warmth, human richness.

Last autumn at the Abbey Theatre production of *A Life* was the main success of the Dublin Theatre Festival and was welcomed by Irving Wardle in *The Times*, still featuring the impressive company led by Cyril Cusack; it now marks the opening of the London festival of Irish Arts called "A Sense of Ireland", that is both welcome and inescapable in its magnitude.

It is an ingeniously crafted play, balancing the aged couples of Mary and Lar and Drumm and his wife, Dolly, with their youthful selves, and Mr Dowling has drawn balancing performances, cracked mirror images, from his veteran and youthful actors.

The play is particularly a remarkable reflection between the two Marys, from the smart and ill-educated young Mary portrayed by Dearbhla Molloy with a richness of emotion that is rare, and from Maureen Teal as the older, somewhat battered, Mary. They are the two ages in a single character.

The final, heartening strength of the drama is always the humour that Mr Leonard spends lavishly where he could have indulged in raw sentiment. The play may be about a terminal illness, but is more about a change of stations in the process of living.

CHRISTIE'S

£19,000 for a Netsuke!



This tiny ivory carving of a watchful cockerel and a hen was identified during a routine valuation by one of Christie's specialists as a genuine and very fine example of the work of one of Japan's greatest netsuke carvers, Kaigokusu Masatsugu of Osaka, 1813-1892.

Notified of its artistic (and financial) value, the owner decided to instruct Christie's to sell it on his behalf.

The result: the world record auction price for a single netsuke: £19,000.

If you would like an appraisal of your netsuke or any Japanese works of art, without charge, please bring them to the front counter at the address below, weekdays between 9.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.; alternatively send a photograph or telephone William Tilley or Peter Buxton at:

Christie's
8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QT
Tel: 01-839 9060 Telex: 916429
Cables: Christiart, London SW1

London debuts

Last week's debuts included a long-awaited event. It was at the semi-finals of the 1978 Leeds Piano Competition that Kristin Merscher, then 17, first came to notice and was heralded as one of the most exciting young talents ever to appear there, though she was finally passed over in favour of more experienced players, perhaps no accident that the Cottesloe, the one experimental branch of the National, has become a totally male arena dedicated to 'masculine' work such as the current O'Neill season. Even the RSC find it hard to keep good women for long."

talent to be reckoned with—the themes swirled across the keyboard with all the expressive warmth and underlying excitement needed to raise intermezzos and capriccios above the level of mere salon pieces. A stylish Haydn sonata and a well-proportioned reading of Scriabin's Sonata affirmed her analytical approach. But this was no dull academic recital. Two of Liszt's Konzertstücke, the more remarkable for its firm control, and Mendelssohn's Variations sérieuses, full of nervous contrasts and subtleties, were unified by a harmonic awareness and a lyricism that made for a deeply moving performance.

Narine Haroutounian, from Armenia, bravely included in her programme the Sonata by the Soviet composer Rodion Shchedrin. She is clearly at home in this severe modern idiom, in total command of its taut rhythms, dense contrapuntal textures and crashing fortissimo passages. Shostakovich's second sonata too received a powerful reading. After a steely attack on Haydn's C sharp minor Sonata, the warmer tones of Brahms's Variations on a Theme of Schumann were more emphatically expressive.

Tomás Camacho's guitar recital confirmed the reputation that his Segovia pupil already has outside Britain. His eight-string instrument served as well for light-fingered pieces by Narváez and Mudarra as for the rich resonance of his own transcription of Bach's Lute Suite no. 1, where baroque brightness was contrasted with a softer, more rounded Renaissance tone.

Sergiu Schwartz's French Sonata seemed modest and restrained,

though some of the dynamic and expressive opportunities

missed here were amply compensated for in Bloch's impassioned *Avodah*. In Salomé Capriccioso he emerged as a skillful and thoughtful player.

Tomás Camacho's guitar recital confirmed the reputation that his Segovia pupil already has outside Britain. His eight-string instrument served as well for light-fingered pieces by Narváez and Mudarra as for the rich resonance of his own transcription of Bach's Lute Suite no. 1, where baroque brightness was contrasted with a softer, more rounded Renaissance tone.

Sergiu Schwartz's French Sonata seemed modest and restrained,

though some of the dynamic and expressive opportunities

missed here were amply compensated for in Bloch's impassioned *Avodah*. In Salomé Capriccioso he emerged as a skillful and thoughtful player.

Tomás Camacho's guitar recital confirmed the reputation that his Segovia pupil already has outside Britain. His eight-string instrument served as well for light-fingered pieces by Narváez and Mudarra as for the rich resonance of his own transcription of Bach's Lute Suite no. 1, where baroque brightness was contrasted with a softer, more rounded Renaissance tone.

Sergiu Schwartz's French Sonata seemed modest and restrained,

though some of the dynamic and expressive opportunities

missed here were amply compensated for in Bloch's impassioned *Avodah*. In Salomé Capriccioso he emerged as a skillful and thoughtful player.

Tomás Camacho's guitar recital confirmed the reputation that his Segovia pupil already has outside Britain. His eight-string instrument served as well for light-fingered pieces by Narváez and Mudarra as for the rich resonance of his own transcription of Bach's Lute Suite no. 1, where baroque brightness was contrasted with a softer, more rounded Renaissance tone.

Sergiu Schwartz's French Sonata seemed modest and restrained,

though some of the dynamic and expressive opportunities

missed here were amply compensated for in Bloch's impassioned *Avodah*. In Salomé Capriccioso he emerged as a skillful and thoughtful player.

Tomás Camacho's guitar recital confirmed the reputation that his Segovia pupil already has outside Britain. His eight-string instrument served as well for light-fingered pieces by Narváez and Mudarra as for the rich resonance of his own transcription of Bach's Lute Suite no. 1, where baroque brightness was contrasted with a softer, more rounded Renaissance tone.

Sergiu Schwartz's French Sonata seemed modest and restrained,

though some of the dynamic and expressive opportunities

missed here were amply compensated for in Bloch's impassioned *Avodah*. In Salomé Capriccioso he emerged as a skillful and thoughtful player.

Tomás Camacho's guitar recital confirmed the reputation that his Segovia pupil already has outside Britain. His eight-string instrument served as well for light-fingered pieces by Narváez and Mudarra as for the rich resonance of his own transcription of Bach's Lute Suite no. 1, where baroque brightness was contrasted with a softer, more rounded Renaissance tone.

Sergiu Schwartz's French Sonata seemed modest and restrained,

though some of the dynamic and expressive opportunities

missed here were amply compensated for in Bloch's impassioned *Avodah*. In Salomé Capriccioso he emerged as a skillful and thoughtful player.

Tomás Camacho's guitar recital confirmed the reputation that his Segovia pupil already has outside Britain. His eight-string instrument served as well for light-fingered pieces by Narváez and Mudarra as for the rich resonance of his own transcription of Bach's Lute Suite no. 1, where baroque brightness was contrasted with a softer, more rounded Renaissance tone.

Sergiu Schwartz's French Sonata seemed modest and restrained,

though some of the dynamic and expressive opportunities

missed here were amply compensated for in Bloch's impassioned *Avodah*. In Salomé Capriccioso he emerged as a skillful and thoughtful player.

Tomás Camacho's guitar recital confirmed the reputation that his Segovia pupil already has outside Britain. His eight-string instrument served as well for light-fingered pieces by Narváez and Mudarra as for the rich resonance of his own transcription of Bach's Lute Suite no. 1, where baroque brightness was contrasted with a softer, more rounded Renaissance tone.

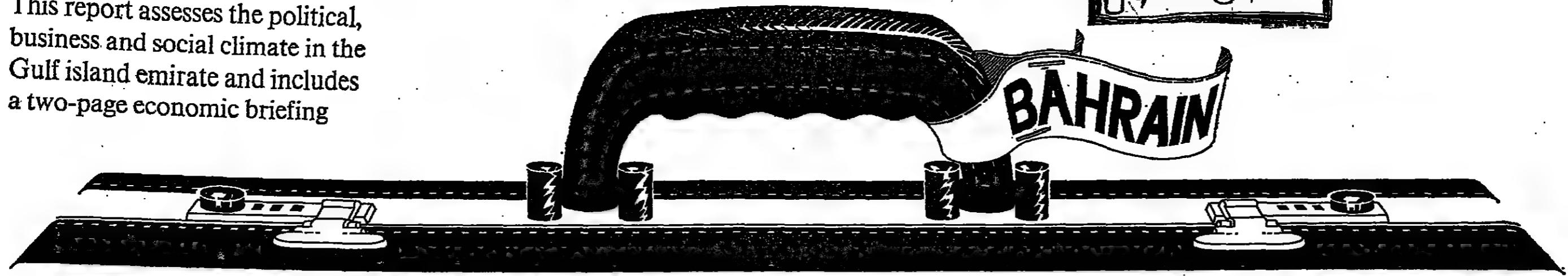
Sergiu Schwartz's French Sonata seemed modest and restrained,

though some of the dynamic and expressive opportunities

missed here were amply compensated for in Bloch's impassioned *Avodah*. In Salomé Capriccioso he emerged as a skillful and thoughtful player.

Tomás Camacho's guitar recital confirmed the reputation that his Segovia pupil already has outside Britain. His eight-string instrument served as well for light-fingered pieces by Narváez and Mudarra as for the rich resonance of his own transcription of Bach's L

This report assesses the political, business and social climate in the Gulf island emirate and includes a two-page economic briefing



graphic: Richard Draper

Anxiety replaces calm

For Shaikh Isa bin Sultan al-Khalifa, the 46-year-old Emir of Bahrain, the past 12 months have been anxious ones. Not so much for hope for much respite in 1980, for suddenly, together with the other Gulf states, Bahrain finds itself embroiled in the new Cold War confrontation. It is but the latest of a series of shockwaves to disturb the centuries old calm of this small and friendly island state.

The tremors began in January 1979 with the violent overthrow of the Shah in neighbouring Iran. The most recent and most disturbing to Shaikh Isa and his fellow Gulf rulers came less than a year later—the Soviet seizure of Afghanistan, and the brewing battle of wills between the superpowers for domination of The Gulf.

But despite present anxieties over the future of this vitally important region—jugalgar vein of the Western world—today's visitor to Al Manamah, Bahrain's capital, encounters no feeling of alarm. Although some American embassy families and non-essential staff were sent home after the Tehran embassy affair (a decision which did not please the Bahraini authorities), no one else shows any sign of packing his bags.

Probably alone among Middle Eastern rulers, Shaikh Isa still drives around the islands without bodyguards or police escort, waving to his friends, perhaps secure in the knowledge that he is genuinely popular among his 300,000 subjects. The old atmosphere of unhurried calm, so characteristic of Bahrain, still pervades everyday life, whether in the suq or in the

luxurious offices of the big international banks which have come to boast on the island, although much time is wasted by their staff re-assuring head offices that the end is not yet nigh and that business is booming.

Certainly there have been moments of tension during the past months. In Bahrain, more than in any of the other Gulf states, the explosive message of Ayatollah Khomeini gave particular cause for concern. For at least 50 per cent (some put it as high as 60 per cent) of the population are Shi'ite Muslims, while many Bahraini families are of direct Iranian descent.

However, any fears they might have entertained of the Ayatollah's revolution spilling over into Bahrain have so far proved groundless. Troubles—until now, anyway—have been limited to home made bomb, some hot-headed sermons, pro-Khomeini wali slogans, and several noisy Shi'ite demonstrations.

Diplomatic observers in Al Manamah have been impressed by the way the authorities handled a potentially explosive situation with the right balance of firmness and forbearance. It is no secret, moreover, that the island's security and intelligence is in the canny hands of Mr Ian Henderson, a legendary figure from the Mai-Mau campaign, and Major-General Jim Bell, another Briton.

Despite the fact that Shaikh Isa's rule is unquestionably one of the most liberal in the Middle East, no one would pretend that there are no grievances among Bahrain's Shi'ite population, who largely represent the country's least privileged community. However, it is unlikely that many of them would willingly exchange the security and relative prosperity of life in Bahrain for that of his predominantly Sunni Government, for the uncertainties of the Ayatollah Khomeini's regime, such as they might still respect him as a spiritual leader.

"Many of us have relatives in Iran from whom we hear tales of economic chaos, food and fuel shortages and other hardships," one Bahraini Shi'ite told me. "As things are there at present, few of us see Iran as a model Islamic state."

Even so, when one Iranian ayatollah—not Khomeini himself—recently raised the age-old spectre of Iran's claim to Bahrain as its "fourteenth province", it must have caused a few flutters in Al Manamah. For the country's very modest defence forces would stand little hope against the armed might of Iran, disarrayed as it is.

Moreover, although without serious validity, it was a claim that Bahrainis had hoped they had finally seen buried for ever when they achieved independence in 1971 and the Shah officially renounced any interest in the islands. They were greatly relieved, therefore, when Khomeini's Government quickly dissociated itself from the claim. However, they are aware that in the event of Khomeini being replaced by a leftist, Moscow-oriented regime, the claim could easily be revived.

The United States abandonment of the Shah—hitherto the Gulf rulers' principal shield against Soviet expansionism in the region, related far back in history,



A traditional Gulf greeting for the Emir (right) at his palace. Photograph: Ed Mullis.

after Britain's withdrawal in 1971—has given them cause for grave concern about Washington's reliability as a friend. Despite President Carter's recent assurances about his determination to defend, by force if necessary, the West's vital interests in The Gulf, they are still far from convinced that they might not also be sacrificed if it suited Washington's purpose.

Bahrain's feeling of insecurity was heightened by another shockwave this time from behind, and nearer to home than either Afghanistan or Iran. This was the seizing of the Grand Mosque in Mecca by religious dissidents, and the ensuing Shi'ite disturbances in Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province, only 15 miles away across the shallow Gulf waters.

Until then, the powerful and friendly Saudi regime (the two ruling houses are related far back in history,

had been regarded as a model of stable and orderly rule. Now, it too had an enemy within.

Although Bahrain is the least rich of the Gulf states, with its modest oil reserves already running down, it feels no less vulnerability in the present strategical tug-of-war than any of its neighbours. Never has Al Manamah felt a greater need for Gulf unity than now.

"Either they hang together, or they hang separately," one Western diplomat remarked to me.

But apart from seeking closer cooperation with the other Gulf states on the protection of the waterway and their common stake in it, Shaikh Isa and his advisers are keenly aware of the need to preempt those who seek to inflame grievances among his Shi'ite subjects.

Observers note that in the present two-year budget, the Government has increased the amount to be devoted to social welfare during 1980-81. Moreover, to cushion Bahrainis as far as possible from the effects of

inflation, it has frozen the price of petrol, electricity and water, while, in 1981, it plans to boost food subsidies from the current BD4m a year to BD6m.

Although it has no elected Parliament (a brief experiment in Western-style democracy was ended in August 1975 when, after 18 months, the National Assembly was dissolved), Bahrain probably has the most liberal-governed of the Gulf states. Some analysts argue, however, that the Emir's easy-going rule makes Bahrain more vulnerable to subversion than the other Gulf states, particularly for anyone launching a concerted campaign to incite the Shi'ites.

But that is not how Shaikh Isa's Government sees it. "Our national cake may not be that big, but so long as it is divided equally we have nothing to worry about," Yousef Ahmad al-Shirawi, Bahrain's Minister for Development and Industry, confidently says.

Peter Hopkirk

When the oil runs out

Supplying about half the West's energy needs, the oil producing Gulf states occupy the most valuable stretch of real estate in the world, although not all of them are equally rich.

Compared with its very wealthy neighbours, the tiny island emirate of Bahrain has never enjoyed fabulous riches. Although it was the first of the Arab states to strike oil—back in the early 1930s—it is also destined to be the first to see its wells run dry. According to the experts, this should happen in about 1995.

During its thousands of years as a centre of trade and maritime communications, Bahrain has weathered countless changes, always adapting to new circumstances. When the pearl industry collapsed in the 1930s, because of the Japanese discovery of the cultured pearl and the world depression, it was replaced by Bahrain's principal revenue earner by the timely discovery of oil.

Today, with its oil fields declining, Bahrain is endeavouring to move away from an oil-based economy to service one, although, for some years, thanks largely to the continuing rise in oil prices, it will continue to be important for economic expansion.

Diversification, however,

is proceeding slowly.

Already functioning ventures aimed at earning a living for Bahrainis in the post-oil era include the new dry-dock complex—the Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Company—and Alba, the Aluminum Bahrain smelter.

Around these, it is hoped, will develop industries to give employment to the island's very high ratio of young, educated people.

Tourism is a third industry Bahrain hopes to develop. Around these, it is hoped, will develop industries to give employment to the island's very high ratio of young, educated people. Tourism is a third industry Bahrain hopes to develop.

However, Bahrain has two other areas which it believes will secure the future well-being of the islanders. The first, which it has already played, is offshore banking. This, while inviting the occasional tycoon to become the "red-light district" of international banking, has proved an enormous success. Now in its fifth year, the experiment has attracted many of the largest and most important banks in the world.

However, the venture destined to change the islanders' lives more than anything else since the discovery of oil nearly half a century ago will be the construction of the long-awaited four-lane causeway joining Bahrain to the Saudi mainland and scheduled for completion some time in 1984.

Just what its impact will be on the nation's economy and way of life is the subject of endless debate among Bahrainis. Certainly Beirut as the banking capital of the Middle East, the oil price spiral was also fortuitous, with vast revenues generated by the boom looking for a secure home.

However, it was not merely good luck which brought over 50 offshore banking units (known as OBU's) to Bahrain. Apart from the island's record of economic stability, the tax-free status offered, and the more liberal attitude to Western ways (including the consumption of alcohol), Bahrain's heavy investment in communications over the years also paid off heavily.

The tourists are also optimistic that the causeway will bring weekend tourist trade from the Saudi mainland. It is thought, too, that many Westerners working in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia may prefer, if the Saudis permit it, to make their homes in Bahrain and commute the 15 miles or so to and from work, spending their salaries on the island rather than in Denmark or Bahrain. It is also thought that the land link will make it possible for Bahrainis too to commit to Saudi Arabia, thus easing future employment problems.

P.H.

The British Bank of the Middle East

A Member of The Hongkong Bank Group



Offices in
Bahrain · Djibouti · India · Jordan · Lebanon · Oman · Qatar
Switzerland · United Arab Emirates · Yemen Arab Republic

Other Group Interests in the Middle East

The Cyprus Popular Bank Ltd. · The British Bank of the Lebanon S.A.L. · The Saudi British Bank.

Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie · Middle East Finance Co. Ltd.

Dubai-Abu Dhabi-Ras al Khaimah

Wardley Investment Services Ltd. · Wardley Middle East Ltd.
Dubai

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Offshore Banking Unit - Bahrain

Head Office
1 Queen's Road Central Hong Kong Telephone: 5-2677-111 Telex: 73201

In London
99 Bishopsgate London EC2P 2LA Telephone: 01-638 2366 Telex: 889185

Finance

Political pressures harm banking centre

Luxurious offices and affluent lifestyles cannot disguise the difficulties facing offshore bankers. An American banker said after a recent trip to Bahrain that he was sceptical about the long-term future of the Bahrain banking units (OBUs) and was not prepared to recommend his head office to expand its operation there.

He was reflecting bankers' concern that the growing complexity of banking systems in other Gulf states was lessening the need for the OBUs. Much of their business has been picked up by feeding on the inadequacies of Gulf commercial banks. The OBUs are unpopular with other states, which have taken measures to make life more difficult for offshore bankers.

Confidence is being undermined and business damaged by political uncertainty in the Gulf after the fall of the Shah of Iran and the attack on Mecca's Grand Mosque. Bankers are particularly worried that the United States may take tougher action against Iran. "The whole banking presence here rests on two things—stability and communications", Mr Alan Moore, former adviser to the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA), says. Another banker added: "This is a real market, but it is also very fragile".

Officially bankers remain confident, and banks are still applying for offshore licences. Assets continue to grow, but not at the rate of two years ago. They totalled \$27,600m at the end of November, compared with \$23,440m at the end of 1978.

Bankers say that the assets of small and medium-sized banks are still growing, but those of the larger ones have fallen a little.

Mr Moore says that assets will grow at "a significantly slower rate than in the past. We always expected it to come. OBUs had achieved a major share and there was a point at which they could not expect to grow much more".

With business slowing, the BMA is anxious not to grant too many more licences. There are already more than 90 banks in Bahrain, 32 of which have offshore licences. Earlier this year bankers were expressing concern that the quality of banks allowed in was falling.

The BMA has cut back on licences in the past six months and will grant them only to banks, mostly from the Far East, which will not be able to compete.

Bank of Tokyo, for example, recently received a licence, and Pank Bumipura Malaysia and Overseas Trust Bank of Hong Kong opened offshore banks last year.

Further licences for European or American banks are thought unlikely.

Privately, however, bankers admit that political and economic pressures in the Gulf are harming Bahrain's position as a banking centre. Regional activity, which accounts for nearly 70 per cent of business, mostly in Saudi rials and Kuwait dinars, has been back in recent months. Both Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have decided to stop denominating big contracts in local currencies. Contractors no longer have to cover any possible exchange rate loss.

Also, bankers say, an increasing amount of rial business will be done in Saudi Arabia as the market becomes more advanced.

The Saudi decision will particularly hurt the large offshore banks, which have large rial books. The slight fall in Bahrain's rial business in the third quarter of 1979 could signal a bigger drop. Saudi Arabia provides up to 50 per cent of banks' business and was expected to be the basis of the next 20 years' operations.

Kuwait has greatly resisted the flood of funds to the lower Gulf which has made life very difficult for its commercial banks. Changes in its liquidity requirements, introduced in February, 1979, to stop the drain of short-term funds to Bahrain, have blunted the OBU's competitive edge.

The regulations said that deposits of more than one month held with banks outside Kuwait could not be regarded as liquid—25 per cent of a Kuwait bank's deposits have to be liquid. The result is that some OBUs have reduced their dinar book by more than 50 per cent.

Similar regulations are being considered by the U.A.E. Dubai bankers, concerned at the depressed state of the dinar money market, say it could be only logical for the Currency Board (central bank)

investment banking licences

Nigel Dudley
Middle East Economic Digest

Industry

Aluminium and ships vital

The words "Gulf cooperation" are never very far from the lips of Mr Yousef Shirawi, the Minister for Industry and Development. It is clearly crucial to the financial assets of Middle East countries will expand as development slows and will need to find ways of investing them overseas. Bankers say it is logical for banks to be involved in this type of business. One says that "we have very steady commercial banks, so sharp and close to the OBUs and we are not looking for greater sophistication".

Further cuts in the interest rate will reduce the profitability of the Bahrain offices. Its only advantage as a money market would then be that it complements London and Singapore to complete a world money market, operating on the different time bands.

The BMA maintains that no one is losing money even though profit margins are getting tighter and there are not the easy profits of the early years. Mr Moore says that the "audited accounts show all who have been here for a year are making money". Some bankers say the figures may be misleading, as many banks use Bahrain as a banking centre, particularly for Far Eastern loans. Mr Moore rejects this, saying that most banks only look what they generate here.

No banks have yet withdrawn but the cost of maintaining a Bahrain office must be getting increasingly prohibitive for the smaller banks and some have cut their operations to a minimum. A Bahrain office is expensive. Bankers say there is no way to make a profit in the first two years of operation. An initial commitment of \$3m to \$4m is essential and running costs range from \$500,000 to \$1m.

Bankers usually hope to cover most of this cost with foreign exchange revenue. "The corporate lending does not then have to be abnormally large and it gains more and more momentum", one banker said that they were a year ago.

If other business slumps, banks could easily lay more emphasis on investment banking. Bahrain introduced investment banking licences

in 1977 to fill a gap between the commercial and OBU licences. Those banks with investment licences have become increasingly active, advising on securities and property in the United States.

Mr Moore says that the financial assets of Middle East countries will expand as development slows and will need to find ways of investing them overseas.

Bankers say it is logical for

inter-state cooperation is Saudi Arabia's decision last July to take a 20 per cent stake in Alba, to be held by Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (Sabic), the government-owned industrial concern company. This leaves the Bahrain Government with a 57.9 per cent holding—the rest of the company is owned by Kaiser Aluminium Bahrain (17 per cent) and Breton Investments of West Germany (5.1 per cent).

Saudi Arabia has also taken a 26 per cent holding in Bahrain Aluminium (Balco), which marks the Government's share of aluminium production. This leaves the Bahrain Government with 20 per cent of the Bahrain Government's holding in Alba. Mr Shirawi cites this as an example that his policies can work, but others are more cautious: they point out that Saudi Arabia still intends to build its own 250,000 tonnes smelter at Jubail—Alba's present capacity is 120,000 tonnes.

Alba will also face competition from Dubai Aluminium (Dubai), which plans to start production in 1981 with a capacity of 135,000 tonnes. Alba is the most experienced company and will have the lowest production costs, but observers are far from sure there will be enough demand to justify three smelters in The Gulf.

At present things are looking good for Alba. The

50 per cent rise in the spot price of aluminium came at the right time—until then with more than 50,000 tonnes of ingots stockpiled. The only alternative was to sell at uneconomic prices or continue increasing stocks. Now, the world energy shortage should ensure continued demand and high prices.

The improvement in

Alba's fortunes has enabled

it to go ahead with a

BD 45m (\$117.1m) expansion plan, which will increase production by 45,000 tonnes to 165,000 tonnes.

Increased production should have the added bonus of reducing costs by 5% to \$80

tonnes of pitch and 4,000 tonnes of aluminium fluoride.

The company will have BD140m (\$358.4m) capital, shared between the Bahrain National Oil Company (Banco) and the Petrochemical Industries Company of Kuwait. The iron ore pelletization plant, also to be built in Bahrain, would process imported iron ore, using Bahrain's non-assayed natural gas. A further example of

Balexco sells 20 per cent

of its 4,000 tonnes a year

production locally and

exports the rest to other

Gulf states. But there are

already too many extrusion

plants in The Gulf and each

state is anxious to protect

its own industry. Saudi Ara-

bia put a surcharge on im-

ports of extrusions from

Alcoa of Australia, 54,000

tonnes of petroleum coke

from Kaiser Trading, 15,000

tonnes of pitch and 4,000

tonnes of aluminium fluoride.

Alba exports 90 per cent

of production and the rest

is supplied to three local

companies—Bahrain Alumini-

um Company, which makes aluminium powder, Mid Aluminaum Cables, a

joint venture between Olex

of Australia and Intersteel

of Bahrain, and the Bahrain

Aluminium Extrusion Com-

pany (Balexco).

After an uncertain start,

when it was hard to get

ships to use the dock

despite a 20 per cent dis-

cour, business has im-

proved. The dock's man-

ager—Lisnave of Portu-

gal, which operates one of

the largest tanker repair

yards in Europe—says it has

attracted international com-

panies like Mobil and

Exxon, as well as 39 Arab

shipping lines. The dry

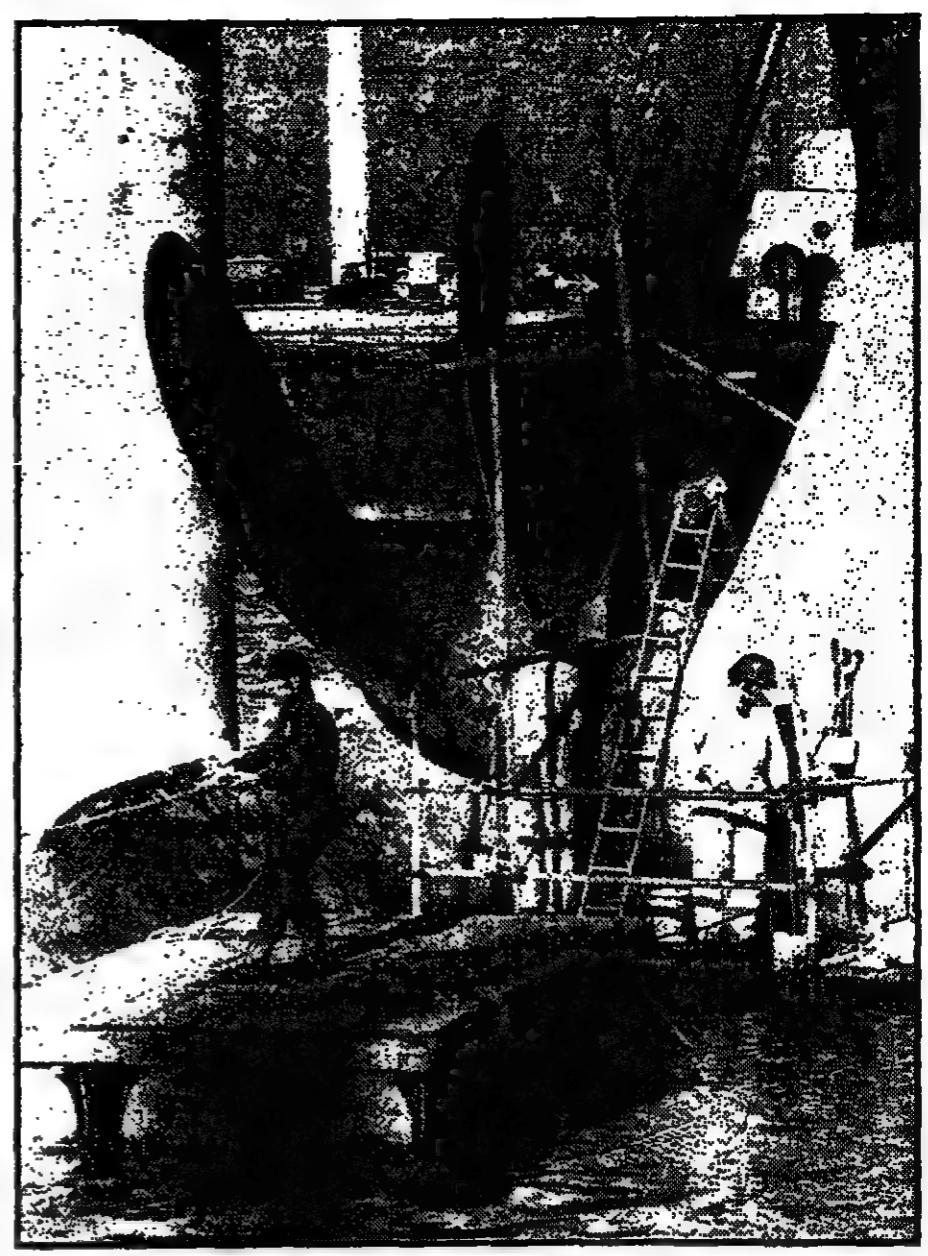
dock, which can handle very

large crude carriers (VLCCs) up to 450,000 tons

was full for 90 per cent of

the time last year.

N. D.



For your local business
throughout Bahrain and Kuwait
and for your international transactions
you cannot do better than consult the

**BANK OF
BAHRAIN
AND KUWAIT**

Authorised capital and reserves exceed US \$40 million

Head Office and Main Branch
Pearl of Bahrain Building, Government Road,
Manama, PO Box 597, State of Bahrain
Telex: 8919 BN-Fx Telex: 8284 BN
Telephone: 253388/252626

Kuwait Branch
PO Box 24396 (Safat),
Telex: 3242/3243 (Foreign
Exchange), 3220/3246 (General)
Telephone: 417140 (8 lines)

For the traveller

How to get there

Bahrain's International Airport, on Al Muharraq island, is one of the best in the Gulf. A principal stopping point for wide-bodied jets travelling to the Far East, it was Concorde's first destination. There are usually several flights a day from London and nearly daily flights from Paris and Amsterdam. On-going flights to Australia and the Far East are also frequent. Gulf Air, jointly owned with other Arab states, provides local services and also operates direct flights to Europe.

Travel documents

Visas are required by all visitors except nationals of Britain and of neighbouring Arab states. British citizens' passports should show either the place of birth or the normal place of residence as being within Britain.

People holding onward or return tickets can obtain 72-hour temporary visas at the airport; these can be extended for a fee paid to the Department of Immigration. Those whose passports indicate that they have visited Israel are advised to check with their own national authorities before attempting to visit Bahrain. Non-Muslims are permitted to import limited quantities of wine and spirits.

Local travel and communications

Taxis are plentiful and can be recognized by their orange mudguards. Each driver carries a booklet listing the rates fixed by the Government. The capital, Al Manamah, is connected to all outlying areas by buses; they run regularly but often only at intervals of about an hour; since flat rate fares are used, they offer probably the cheapest way of travelling.

Cars can be hired on a daily or monthly basis, and trucks are also available for daily rental. Visitors are advised, however, to inspect

vehicles carefully before entering into an agreement.

International driving licences are accepted, but they have to be endorsed by the Ministry of the Interior and local licences are required within a month.

Tips are expected by airport porters, and it is usual for hotels and restaurants to add 10 per cent or so to bills. But taxi drivers are not generally tipped. Telephone and international telecommunications are exceptionally good.

Language

Orthodox Arabic, similar to that used in Iraq and other Gulf states, is the official language. Many businessmen and government representatives speak English fluently, however, and the services of interpreters are available if needed.

In the non-Arab communities, Persian and other South-east Asian languages are often spoken.

Currency

The Bahraini dinar (BD) was introduced in 1965 when the island ceased to use the Indian external rupee. The dinar is divided into 1,000 fils and is worth approximately 85p. Major hotels, restaurants, airlines and travel agencies accept both credit cards and travellers' cheques. Dollar bills are also acceptable.

Climate

December to March are the coolest months, although average high temperatures in this period range from 19deg C to 25deg C. Rainfall is minimal and largely confined to December-May, but humidity is high. From May to October the sun is intense. June is cooled by the Breeze, blowing from the north. The Shamal, a moist wind from the north-west, or the Gaws, a hot, sand-carrying wind from the south, dominate the rest of the year.

Time differential
Greenwich Mean Time plus three hours.

Local customs and advice to visitors

Where business relations are concerned, Bahrainis place a high value on personal contacts. Western businessmen are advised not to rush into discussions of projects, and not to take offence if they discover their potential partner is considering other foreign offers. Bahrainis often deal in a wide range of goods, and like their counterparts around the world they are concerned not only with price but with reliability in delivery dates and with guarantees of adequate after-sales service.

Bahrainis believe that one man is as good as another,

whether he be pauper or rich man. They take a more relaxed view of foreigners than is the case in other Arab countries, and the country is one of the few in the Middle East where alcohol is freely available. It can be bought in retail shops without a permit, and prices for spirits are fairly low. Despite his tolerant outlook, the Bahraini is nevertheless better disposed to those visitors who respect his religion and demonstrate an understanding of Ramadan and the times of prayer.

It is not unusual for Bahrainis to send invitations to functions taking place later in the day, and acknowledgement of these are not expected. Wives are not often taken to parties, and young men and women are often chaperoned. Therite to ask an Arab woman drinking of more than three cups of coffee is regarded as impolite, although servants will usually offer refills of her family.

Lavish expressions of gratitude when gifts are offered are frowned upon, although visitors are urged to be natural in their dealings with Bahrainis. Married Arab ladies are apt to ask personal questions of their European counterparts, and it is regarded as impolite to dance without first asking permission of her husband or some other member of her family.

Hours of business

The Bahraini working week is from Saturday to Thursday morning, with the weekend break taken on Thursday afternoon and Friday. Usually, government offices are open from 7 am until 1 pm; banks from 7.30 am until midday (11 am on Thursdays); businesses from 7 am until midday and then from 2.30 to 5 pm; and shops from 8 am until noon and from 3.30 to 6.30 pm. Shops in the souks sometimes remain open on Friday mornings. One hour less is worked by all during the month of Ramadan.

What to wear

In the four winter months from December to March medium-weight clothing is recommended, but for the rest of the year lightweights will suffice. Sunglasses are essential. Evening dress is worn only on formal occasions.

Hotels in Al Manamah (see map, left)

| Name | PO box | Telephone | Telex |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Al Jazira | 5896 | 59842 | 8899 |
| Bahrain (8) | 877 | 253473 | 8288 |
| Bristol (11) | 832 | 258080 | 8554 |
| Capitol (5) | 153 | 255955 | 8296 |
| Diamond (4) | 25 | 234000 | 8224 |
| Gulf (16) | 580 | 712831 | 8241 |
| Hilox (2) | 1070 | 230003 | 8288 |
| Holiday Inn (1) | 5831 | 253534 | 8888 |
| Le Vendome | 5338 | 277777 | 8296 |
| Middle East (10) | 838 | 254733 | 8303 |
| Moon Pizza | 247 | 8233 | 8401 |
| Omar Khayyam (13) | 771 | 713941 | 8236 |
| Park (3) | 273 | 255363 | 8245 |
| Ramada (14) | 5780 | 714921 | 8855 |
| Royal (12) | 154 | 714901 | 877 |
| Sehaca (9) | 839 | 270850 | 8245 |
| Speed Bird (6) | 673 | 255758 | 8808 |
| Tytos (7) | 1086 | 252800 | 8349 |

Embassies

Bahrain Embassy in London, 98 Gloucester Road, London SW7 4AU. Telephone 01-370 5132.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: Ali Ebrahim al-Mahroos.

Minister Plenipotentiary: Dr Wasfi Nimer.

Second secretary: Ahmad Abbas, Ibrahim Al-Manamah and Habib S. Maki Haskim.

Cultural attaché: Hassan Al-Monfari.

British Embassy in Bahrain, Government Road North, Al Manamah. Telephone 254002.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: Harold Berners Walker.

First secretary: L. E. Walker (Commercial).

Second secretary: R. Caning (Consul) and C. E. J. Wilton.

British Council representative: G. E. P. Ness, PO box 542, Al Manamah.

General

The Emir

For nearly 200 years, Bahrain's rulers have been members of the al-Khalifa family. The first head of state was Shaikh Ahmad, who conquered the country in 1782.

The present leader, Shaikh Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa, is the tenth member of the

Arab dynasty to hold the

emirship. Shaikh Isa came to power in 1961, on the death of his father, Shaikh Sulman ("Two Seas"), is shaped like a sea horse and

is about 30 miles long and

eight to ten miles wide. Fifteen miles to the west is the

coastline of Saudi Arabia.

The island of Al Muharraq to the north-east, is connected to Bahrain and its capital, Al Manamah, by a 11-mile causeway; Sitra Island to the east is similarly linked.

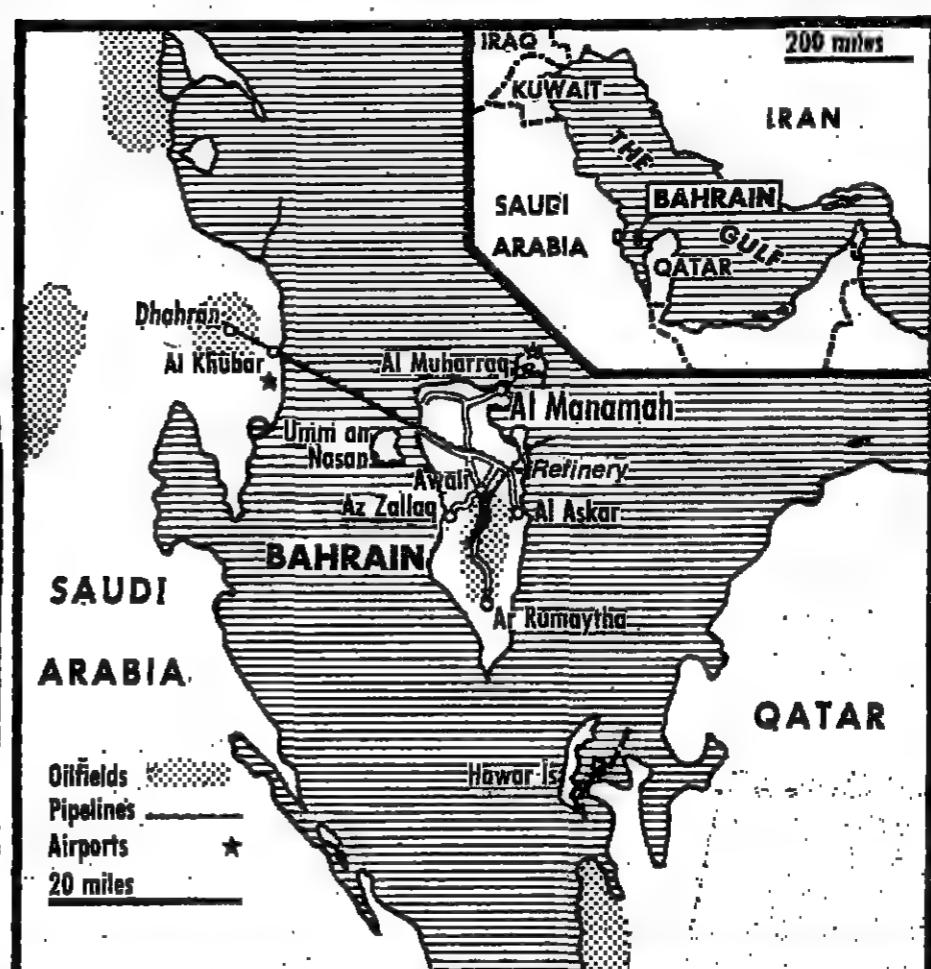
The land is low-lying, rocky and incapable of supporting much natural vegetation apart from desert plants. A green belt has been created, however, and there is a narrow strip of fertile land in the north. Gazelles and hares exist in the south, although their numbers have been decimated by hunters. Scorpions and the huge camel spider, both dangerous, live on the island but are seldom found in urban areas.

History

Because of its position, Bahrain has for centuries been an important trade centre and transit port. The island's changed hands constantly until the eighteenth century, when the Al-Khalifa became the ruling family. Interested in Bahrain's pearl industry, they clashed with the Persians and seized control. They were driven out by Omanis at the end of the eighteenth century, but eventually—and this time with the help of the Persians—they consolidated their position on the island.

In the opening decades of the nineteenth century, strong links were forged with Britain. Anti-piracy and piracy treaties were signed by the two countries. In 1861 Shaikh Muhammed effectively passed the handling of foreign policy to Britain, and its position as the country's principal trading partner became assured for decades.

Bahrain's emergence as a modern state is traced back to Shaikh Hamad's succession in 1923. A progressive, the new emir helped to establish education and health services and invested over the discovery and exploitation of the country's oil reserves. Bahrain separated Aden as Britain's Middle Eastern military headquarters in 1957, and independence became effective in 1971, when the United Kingdom withdrew its forces east of Suez.



We know the way modern business demands a direct daily link between the United Kingdom and the Gulf, with immediate onward connections throughout the area. That's why we scheduled two luxurious TriStar flights daily from London at convenient times, to link up with our comprehensive Intra Gulf network.

We know the way regular travellers appreciate our roomy seating and unique Golden Falcon Service. With superb international catering, plus fine French wine, full length movies and audio entertainment, all with the compliments of Gulf Air. Better go Gulf Air, twice daily from London to the Gulf.

طيران الخليج
Bettergo GULFAIR

*Gulf Air is a member of 'La Conférence de la Chaîne des Rothschild'—one of the world's oldest and most famous gastronomical societies.

ABU DHABI AMMAN AMSTERDAM BAGHDAD BAHRAIN BANGKOK BEIRUT BOMBAY CAIRO DHAHRAN DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

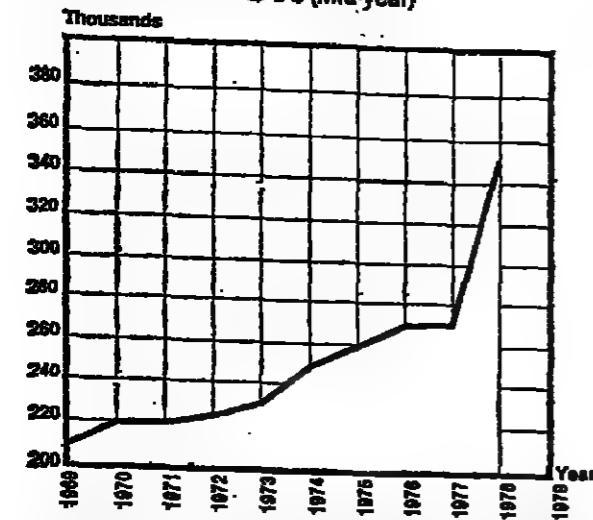
DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHERAN

DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MAN

POPULATION (Mid-year)



Source: United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Nov 1979

The people

Estimates suggest that by the middle of 1978 Bahrain's population had reached 350,000. Most of these are concentrated around the capital in the north. About 80 per cent are said to be of Arab ethnic origin and 12 per cent of Iranian. The remainder originate from other parts of the Arabian peninsula, from India and from Pakistan. Six to seven people in every 10 live in the larger cities, and most are young. The people are divided about evenly between the Sunni and Shi'a sects of the Muslim religion, although the Shi'a are possibly more numerous.

Shopping

Al-Khalifa Road and Government Road, with their adjacent suks, are the main shopping thoroughfares. Well-known department stores, selling almost anything, are Jasrauna's in Al-Khalifa Road and Ashraf's on Shaikh Isa Road. Most visitors, however, prefer the suks, with their narrow streets and small, open-fronted shops. One of the best known areas is the gold market in Al-Mansabah Suk.

Brass and copper objects are regarded as good buys, although most are made in Iran or India. Locally-made pottery is available but it is not notable for strength. There are often bargains to be had in jewelry, some of it containing Bahraini pearls.

Sport and leisure

Bahrain is one of the leading countries in the Gulf for organised sport. Its football and swimming teams regularly tour the region, as do its cricket and rugby clubs. The country's Sports Council

encourages all schools to participate in athletics, swimming, shooting, fencing, shot jumping and tennis. It is estimated that more than 70 per cent of the population is 20 years or younger.

Health and water supplies

Visitors are asked to produce an up-to-date international certificate of vaccination against smallpox, and must be immunized against yellow fever if arriving within six days from an infected area. Malaria is sometimes prevalent, and precautions should be taken. TAB is advisable. Free medical services exist for residents, and there are a score or so of hospitals.

Tap water is not regarded as being safe to drink. Bottled water is available, but many residents buy "purified" "sweet" water from local water sellers. This is kept in special buckets and is cheaper than the bottled variety. Bahrain has its own desalination plant.

Public holidays

Islamic holidays depend on the Muslim lunar calendar and consequently may differ by one or two days from the dates given. Businessmen are advised to stay away during the month of Ramadan, which ends with the three-day holiday of Id al-Fitr. The Muslim year has only 354 or 355 days and consequently holidays fall 10 to 11 days earlier each year on the Gregorian calendar.

1980

Prophet's birthday Jan 29
Id al-Fitr (end of Ramadan) Aug 12-14
Id al-Adha Oct 19-21
Al-Hijra (new year) Nov 8
Ashura Nov 17
National Day Dec 16

Industry and politics

The Government

The state of Bahrain is run by a Cabinet, many of whose members are related to the Emir. The Prime Minister is Shaikh Khalifa bin Sulman al-Khalifa, and al-Khalifa are also responsible for defence, development and industry, education, foreign affairs, finance, interior, justice and Islamic affairs, and labour and social affairs. Under the constitution all citizens are regarded as equal before the law. Freedom of speech, expression and assembly is guaranteed, although public gatherings and processions are not permitted if they are considered to be a danger to peace or security.

In January, 1970, the Emir delegated executive authority to a council of ministers but retained sovereign power. Until August, 1975, the Emir was the head of the bicameral assembly with legislative authority: this consisted of 30 members elected by male suffrage and 12 ministers. But there was a dissent between the elected members and the Government, and the body was dissolved. A number of old merchant families have considerable political influence.

The country is broken into five rural areas administered by municipalities reporting to a central municipality council. The first municipality, Al-Mansabah, was established in 1919 and is by far the oldest in the region.

Trade

Bahrain has traditionally been Bahrain's chief supplier, holding something like 19 to

Gross domestic product (millions of Bahrain dinars)

Total

1975 1976 1977 1978

384,100 538,000 655,800

millions

Source: Bahrain Government. Figures have been rounded to

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

Albaab

Your financial gate to the Middle East.

ALBAAB...
an important new name in international banking.
Authorised Capital \$ 50,000,000. Paid-up Capital \$ 25,000,000.

"ALBAAB" in Arabic means door or gate. Indeed, we are your gate to the Middle East with our team of professional, regional contacts and expertise, our association with the \$1.9 billion Arab African International Bank and its shareholders of eight Arab governments and institutions.

As a Bahraini exempt company with an offshore banking license we are active in:

- Commercial banking and trade-related services.
- Investment banking and corporate finance.
- Treasury operations.

babc
al bahrain arab african bank (e.c.)

P.O. Box 20488, Manama, Bahrain, Telephone: 242212/230491
Telex: 9380 and 9381 ALBAAB BN 9382 and 9383 BAA BFX BN.

Expertise and resources: one international bank offers more.

Take the expertise and resources to be found in two of the world's most important financial communities, combine them, and you've got European Arab Bank.

A young but fast-growing international bank, we offer a full range of services from our offices in the major financial centres of Europe and the Middle East.

Term and trade financing, trade promotion, investments and introductions throughout the Arab world.

Deposits, loans, foreign exchange, documentary credits and international money management. If you feel our expertise, contacts and resources could be of benefit to you contact us at any of the addresses below.

EA
EUROPEAN ARAB BANK
البنك العربي الكندي

Brussels: Avenue des Arts 19H Bte 2, 1040 Brussels, Belgium—Telephone: 219 230. Telex: 26411.
Frankfurt: Münchner Strasse 1, Postfach 16280, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 16, Germany—Telephone: 606 6098. Telex: 416874.
London: 29 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7EX, England—Telephone: 606 6098. Telex: 8812047.
.Bahrain: P.O. Box 5888, Third Floor, Kanoo Centre, Al Khalifa Road, Manama, Bahrain—Telephone: 250600. Telex: 8910.
Cairo Representative Office: 26th July Street, 15, Cairo, Egypt—Telephone: 32579. Telex: 92611.
Tokyo Representative Office: Room No. 427, Fuji Building, 3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 1, Japan—Telephone: 2148058. Telex: 2226287.

A sense of purpose...

Bahrain is one of the fastest growing economies in the Gulf region, moving steadily into ever greater self-sufficiency and diversification.

We at Unitag are proud to be an integral part of the economic life of our country.

Our activities cover a broad spectrum, including travel and airline representation, industrial engineering, construction equipment and materials, broadcasting equipment, architecture, marine and harbour works, hydraulics, dredging, insurance and quarry management.

Our assistance to companies wishing to establish themselves in Bahrain can take the form of representation or as a working partner in a joint venture.

UNITAG
بُوئِنِتَج

Unitag House, Government Road
P.O. Box 830 Manama Bahrain
Telephone 250830 Telex 8622 UNITAG BN
Cables UNITAG BAHRAIN



BAHRAIN

Property

Band strikes up after gloom

The deep depression which tenants Credit Suisse, the settled over the property Australian Consulate General, after 1976-77, the era, and Bahrain-Kuwait years when, as one banker and Al Ahli insurance company put it, "the band's playing and everybody's dancing", building, used as small offices, cost BD 4.5 a square metre, including central air conditioning.

The 350-room Sheraton Hotel, opening this spring, has introduced what may be a profitable innovation. In view, he pointed out, that lean times for the hotel industry by adding to the causeway, but other huge expenditures such as those for the Alba extension (\$150m), the joint petrochemical project with Kuwait (\$350m), and the aluminium rolling mill in the international airport causeway, not far to notice on the right is the group of tall buildings which have sprouted from a broad area of land reclaimed at the shallow sea. This is known as the "diplomatic quarter" and already contains the Bahrain Monetary Agency, other government offices, the Hilton Hotel, the Holiday Inn, the unfinished Diplomat Hotel and several diplomatic offices and flats. Here, office space is being let at BD 6 a square metre, or slightly less, and flats with three bedrooms in the Hawar Building, are remain empty, but slowly the market is moving again and there are signs of gathering momentum.

Estate agents are more cheerful, although not yet exactly rubbing their hands. Many hundreds of expensive flats and houses and whole floors of office blocks in the capital Al Manama remain empty, but slowly the market is moving again and there are signs of gathering momentum.

The boom of 1976 was largely set off by the decision in October, 1975, to create an offshore banking centre—a calculated risk. There was a frantic scramble by banks of worldwide reputation for premises for which they were prepared to pay almost any price. There are now more than 50 offshore banks, and all have wanted not only suitable offices but appropriate accommodation for their investments.

With Bahrain's growth as a financial centre, commercial activities of all kinds have prospered and a subsequent decision to offer facilities to offshore companies is an important means by which the over-confident speculators of 1976 now hope eventually to recoup their investments.

Bahrain is still, however, very much a buyer's market. Not only have rents dropped, but tenants can now negotiate for shorter leases than in the recent past, and can expect a rent-free period for fitting out.

During the past two years companies have been able to take advantage of the lower rents to take better accommodation than they had before, although some banks which took long leases in 1975-76 because of the shortage of premises have yet to move to better offices. Banks which have been able to move include Grindlays, Barclays, Lloyds, American Express, Bank of America, Paribas and BAIIB. Citibank is to move shortly.

In 1963, only two years after Shaikh Isa's accession, plans were laid to create a model garden city, with all amenities, five miles south of the capital. The first stage of the town, known as Isa Town, was opened in 1968 and provided houses, on the easiest of terms, for 15,000 Bahrainis. Isa Town is still expanding and by 1981 will have reached its projected size of homes of 35,000.

This is only part of the Government's effort. The Ministry of Housing, established in 1975, launched its first three-year plan in 1976. This has resulted in the financing of 4,000 houses, 2,000 loans for building, and more than 1,500 land plots at a total cost of BD120m. The second three-year plan—1979-81—will be similar in size, with the Government committing BD75m and a new housing bank providing additional funds.

The most spectacular housing scheme of all is to be started in 1982 when another new town, as yet unnamed, is to be created in the west of the island. It will eventually have 75,000 inhabitants.

Ralph Izzard



New buildings rise in Al Manama as the property depression slowly lifts.

Communications

Progress keeps Kuwait challenge at bay

Bahrain established itself as the first in the Middle East, an entrepreneur in a modest way in the days when pearls and fish were its chief industries, and it was even then a place known to shipping in the Gulf. Today, when this area is widely regarded as a kind of commercial el Dorado as well as a focal point of international tensions, Bahrain has grasped firmly its potential as the most convenient communications centre for the whole of Western Europe and the United States have been complaints about Concord's noise and you are answered by a puzzled smile of amazement. Bahrain is one of Bahrain's most welcome exports.

Between 20 and 30 aircraft fly in and out of Bahrain, including many of the other big names such as Pan Am, TWA, KLM and Qantas, but more than half of all flights are by the national flag carrier, Gulf Air.

More than a quarter of a century ago this airline started life as Gulf Aviation. In 1974 it was transformed into an international carrier and the joint national airline of four separate Gulf states: Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the sultanate of Oman.

Bahrain is the line's headquarters, and from there it flies scheduled services to more than 20 destinations as varied as London, Paris, Amsterdam, Hong Kong, and so on.

continued on facing page

Causeway

Bridging the gap brought nearer

In early December the 21 consortia invited to prepare bids for the 21 km causeway to Saudi Arabia received the tender documents. It brought the causeway one step nearer reality.

The bidders include two British-based consortia, two French, five West German, three Dutch and one each from Italy, Spain, Japan, Greece and Taiwan. One of the most favoured companies is the American firms Brown & Root and Raymon International with Archirivolto, of Greece.

Another thought to have a good chance is the British group of Redpath Dorman Long with Costain and Taylor Woodrow, Hyundai, of South Korea, originally thought to be one of the strongest contenders, has been dropped from the list because it was banned by Saudi Arabia from bidding for government work.

Contractors, who a year ago were sceptical and six months ago cautiously optimistic, are now confident it will be built. The consortia will have six months to prepare bids and they will take at least four months to assess. Work is unlikely to start before 1981 and will not be finished until 1985. The big cost of preparing bids—about \$1m—makes it improbable that all consortia will do so; one observer put the number at fewer than 15.

Ultimately the decision will rest with Saudi Arabia, which is financing the whole project. The Bahraini Government has always been fully committed, convinced that there will be enormous economic benefits from the causeway. The Saudis appear to have spent nearly all their intentions to early to back down.

Shakil Abdell-Rahman al Ghazi, Ambassador to Bahrain, never promises anything and changes its mind. I can assure you that there will be no postponement of the causeway project.

The events in Iran, which culminated in the overthrow of the Shah and claims by some Iranian religious leaders that Bahrain is part of Iran, have given an added impetus to the project since the start of 1979. It had been discussed since 1976 but there were frequent delays until February, 1979 when prequalification bids were invited.

The issue of tender documents to the shortlisted consortia in December alleviated growing uncertainty; originally the issue was to be in August, but was deferred to several dates in October and November, causing some observers to suggest that Saudi Arabia might be backing out.

The shortlisting of companies has been a lengthy and complicated process. Because of the scale of the project the World Bank is helping to assess tenders and has already held several meetings with the Saudi-Bahrain joint technical committee. Saudi Arabia's willingness to finance the project

reflects its concern about political developments in the region. The rioting in Bahrain in August by Shias, who make up about 55 per cent of the population but have very little say in government, was a salutary warning of what could happen to Bahrain if it was not given some reassurance.

At present there is no real threat to the Government. The royal family is flexible and takes care to keep its finger on the political pulse; Bahraini have tried to avoid any friction between the Sunnis and Shias, populations, though this has not been easy since Iran revived its claims on Bahrain. Some Cabinet posts go to Shias though most of the important ones are held by Sunnis.

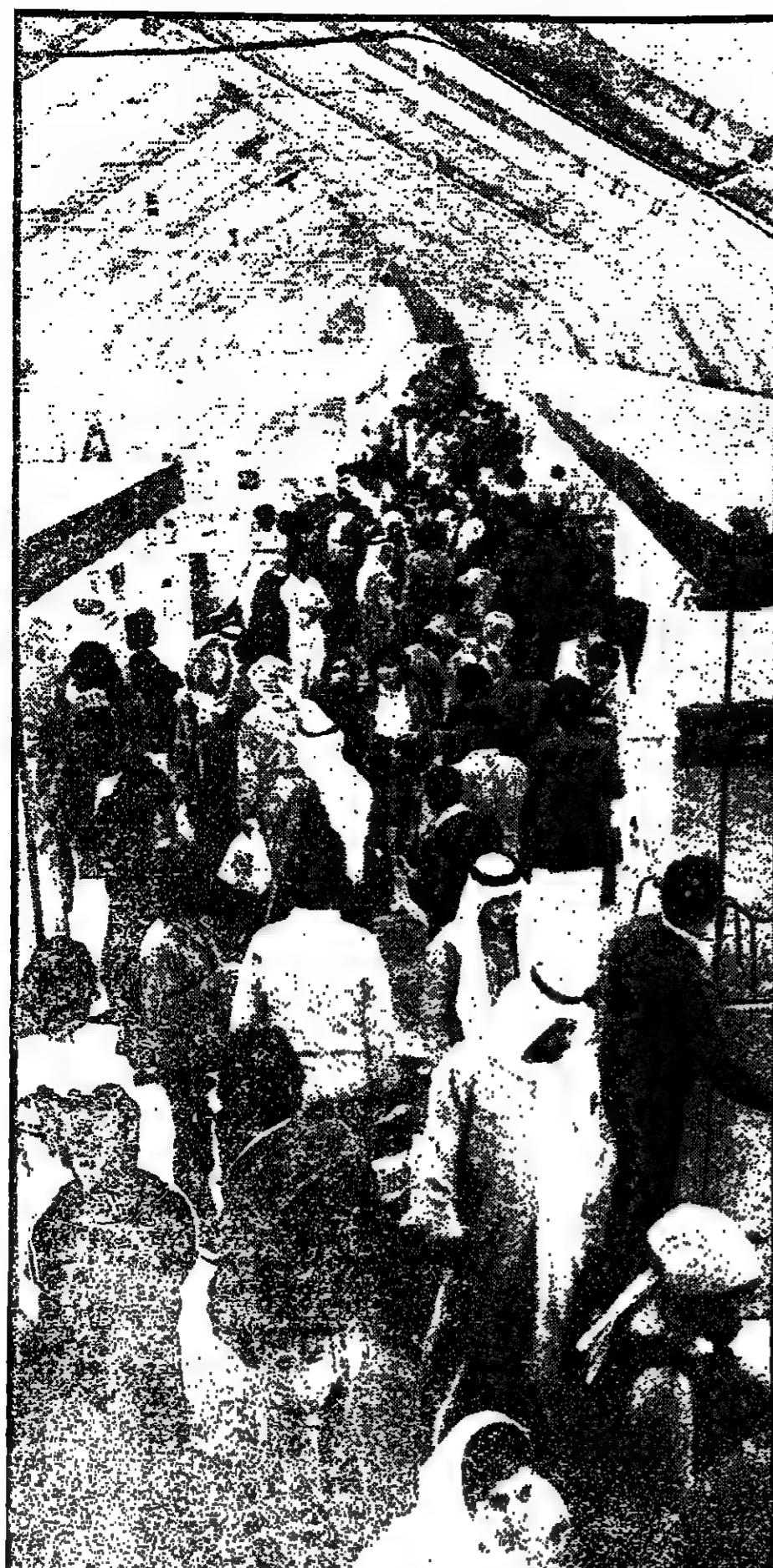
The Bahrain Government is convinced that the causeway will guarantee its prosperity at a time when its major source of revenue, oil production, is being run down by about 6 per cent a year. It hopes that the business opportunities given by access to a large market will reinforce the BD13m (\$35,140,000) aid—equivalent to 2.5 per cent of its revenue—it already receives from Saudi Arabia.

Local contractors hope they can benefit from supply and construction contracts, particularly if the operations are based in Bahrain. A new town will have to be built for the vast workforce; this influx should give a boost to the whole economy, filling hotels and restaurants and generating business for four or five years.

Businessmen are optimistic that easier access to Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province will open up a whole new market. There are already close links—25 flights a day to Dharan and numerous trips by motorized dhows—but merchants say the causeway will reinforce the close relationship between the two countries.

Mina Sulman port will benefit from extra business, with particularly heavy traffic while the causeway is being built. Long-term regular business could come from container traffic to the Eastern Province; the Government has already prepared plans for a road linking Al Manama and Mina Sulman.

Nigel Dudley



The Middle East food and equipment exhibition in the Bahrain Exhibition Centre. It is government policy to encourage foreign firms to do business.

Many Western expatriates organizations are to be supper room has a well deserved reputation for found. Bahrain for more than financial reasons. These facts are a good recommendation for this little group of islands which lie in the great bay of The Gulf formed by the coasts of Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

From June to September residents, both Arab and European, endure the heat and humidity with varying degrees of anguish or resignation, but for the rest of the year, it is not difficult for imagination to clothe it with the grace of the Garden of Eden, at least as far as the colour of sea and sky are concerned. Trees are rare—though many are being planted as irrigation increases—but there are

A short taxi drive from the airport at Muharrar leads across the causeway to the capital, Al Manama, the heart of things where most of the hotels, administrative offices and commercial

are

the large luxurious type

are



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A MODERATE BILL

Human life is not held cheap in our society. On the contrary, its preservation and its protection when age or defenseness require it are rated more highly than at most periods of the past. Yet society witnessed the deliberate abortion of 140,000 human foetuses in the latest year counted. We have a law that has stopped the judicial execution of convicted murderers, and a law that permits the wholesale, though not wholly unregulated, medical destruction of foetal life; and observations suggest that those who approve the first state of the law commonly approve the second too. What is the explanation of this apparent paradox? Paradox it is; for whatever (if any) civil status a human foetus may be thought by extension or analogy to possess, there is no gainsaying that life inheres in it.

Differing views

Evidently, it is a matter of recognition: at what point along the way from conception to placement in a cradle does one see in the rapidly developing entity of tissue, flesh and blood a being deserving of life protection unquestionably owing to that being from the cradle onwards? Some recognize such a being from the start: the fertilized ovum is genetically complete, it is created life, it grows with unbroken continuity into man or woman. Some do not recognize a being which there is a duty to protect from destruction until the foetus may be supposed to display some visible likeness to a baby. Some withhold recognition until the point (22 weeks old?) at which the foetus becomes theoretically capable of sustaining an independent existence. Some withhold recognition until the full term of pregnancy; and some even until after birth and after inspection to ensure that there is no gross abnormality in the baby.

Most commonly however, when people reflect on the matter, they may be expected to find that there is no one point at which they pass from total disregard to full recognition; rather they impute a separate existence with separate rights to protection progressively, on a scale from negligible to full, as the life develops from conception to birth; and the progress of their recognition probably has a lot to do with their visual imagination of what is going on in the womb.

DETENTE DEPENDS ON RUSSIAN POLICY

Mr Brezhnev says that "reckless imperialist forces" must not be allowed to destroy the benefits of international détente. Speaking at a dinner for Heng Samrin, the Cambodian leader, he said that the Soviet Union "does not wish to give up any of the good things achieved during the 1970s in the international arena. Moreover we consider it indispensable to move forward". He went on to call for progress in controlling the arms race, eliminating conflict situations in the Middle East and South-East Asia and turning the Indian Ocean into a "zone of peace". His speech came hard on the heels of an article in *Pravda* saying much the same thing and expressing confidence that "in spite of the intrigues of the enemies of peace, détente has every chance of remaining the main trend in relations between states".

It is difficult to be sure whether this line of argument has been developed merely to cover the period during which Moscow digests world reaction to its invasion of Afghanistan or whether it represents the start of a systematic new "peace offensive" designed to repair the damage while clinging to the gains. It could be a bit of both. Moscow has certainly been taken aback by the strength of western reaction but it does not yet know how deep this reaction is or how long it will be sustained. The logical tactic would be to have a go at softening and deflecting it before deciding whether any basic reappraisal of policy is necessary.

This makes it all the more necessary for the West to define its positions in terms that will be clear to Moscow. Until now the main need has been to find as many ways as possible of demonstrating to the Russians that they have gone too far. In spite of some disarray in the western ranks this phase has been reasonably successful, especially as the French and the Germans have now accepted that Europe cannot remain an island of détente during a conflict which involves both the basic principles of East-

This variety of view becomes conflict of conviction, for it is rooted in both instinct and belief. The process of legislation is therefore controversial, and the law that comes out of it is condemned to uneasy compromise. Yet law there must be to hold the balance between the rights, interests and desires of the woman carrying the child and the public protection of the child-to-be whom she carries. Only on the assumption that the life or denial of life for the child-to-be is of private concern to the mother alone, can the law be excused intervention. That never has been, and is not now, the collective assumption of this society.

Governments, invoking the conscience clause, like to leave the subject to unwhipped parliaments and private members' time. That makes legislation hazardous and hit-and-miss. Bills get so pulled about in the process that, as happened with the 1967 Abortion Act, the consequences of legislation diverge significantly from the intentions, or declared intentions, of its authors.

The pressures arising and combining of the undoubtedly distress of very many women who become pregnant after hoping that they won't, of the social conveniences and economies to be had from abortion, of the convenience of doctors and their dislike of anything that smacks of invasion of their clinical judgment—these pressures have caused the facility of abortion to be made more readily available than parliament intended when the 1967 Act was passed and have caused the protection of the law for foetal life to be less effective than intended. The latest attempt at amendment, Mr John Corrie's Bill which comes to third reading in the Commons on Friday, seeks to counteract that development. It deserves success.

Three designs

It does three things. It makes abortion on the nod if that is not too misleading a description of the practice of some hospitals and clinics) unlawful in the case of a pregnancy of more than twenty weeks. Later abortions would remain lawful if serious abnormality is suspected or if it is necessary to preserve the life of the woman or prevent grave permanent injury to her. The purpose of this amendment is to prevent the abortion of any foetus capable of sustaining an

independent life except for the reasons just stated. There is still room for medical argument about whether it is necessary to stipulate 20 weeks to secure that objective, or whether 22 or 24 weeks would do; but there should be little disagreement about the objective itself.

Second, the Bill adds the adjectives "serious" and "substantial" to the statutory criterion for lawful abortion. This is intended at least to scupper the statistical argument by which some have sought to justify abortion on request—the argument that abortion must be the lesser risk to the life of the pregnant woman since the death in childbirth is higher than the death rate in induced abortions.

That makes legislation hazardous and hit-and-miss. Bills get so pulled about in the process that, as happened with the 1967 Abortion Act and reported in 1974, considered similar insertions and observed, "Prosecution for breaches of the Act based upon an absence of medical opinion formed in good faith would hardly be rendered any less difficult than it is now if other limiting words were substituted".

Right principle

Third, the Bill sets out to sever all financial links between counselling or referral agencies and clinics where abortions are performed. This is meant to preclude the possibility of venal advice—something, it must be said, the Bill's sponsors have not produced clear instances of. The principle is right, the present drafting is not.

More than a quarter of all abortions in the United Kingdom are arranged and conducted by charities which link an advisory service with abortion clinics.

They have come into existence partly to compensate for those areas within the NHS where the practice is to be unusually sparing in the grant of abortions. Their sudden disappearance probably would provoke a return to illicit abortion in some places for some time. But their disappearance or even their reduction in any very big way need not be expected from the Bill. Their financial base, the demand for their services, and the genuinely charitable impulses that contribute to them, are likely to ensure that they survive the very proper separation of advisory service from clinic.

Trade unions and the rule of law

From Brigadier P. E. Hutchins

Sir, The statement by Lord Wedderburn of Charlton February 4 to the effect that the Law Lords' reassertion of the traditional meaning of "golden formula" cannot provide "an excuse or justification" for picketing—or by implication any other action—who now wish to see it cannot be allowed to go unchallenged.

Surely the one unquestionable benefit conferred by the recent interplay between the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords is the clear distinction which has been drawn between the law as it stands and the law as many people of moderate and reasonable views would, in today's changed circumstances, wish it to stand.

Those Members of Parliament who, on behalf of their constituents, have brought the case in this law will rightly seek to justify their case in the House of Commons and need no excuse for so doing.

Yours faithfully,
P. E. HUTCHINS,
76 Shoe Lane, EC4.
February 4.

From Mr Noel Hughes

Sir, To see the law on trade union activity as "clear" one needs to be as closely blinkered as Lord Wedderburn. The right of trade unions to call and pursue strikes is not in dispute. But what is to be done if, in pursuance of a strike, a union takes action against an uninvolved firm, possibly leading to its bankruptcy and the unemployment of its workers?

As a layman, thought that reconciling this conflict was what Lord Denning, unsuccessfully, has been trying to do. But the law is clear only to those who can overlook hurt to the uninvolved and "innocent", and I am sorry to see a professor of law proclaiming himself among them.

May one put a question to Lord Wedderburn? If he believes that trade union law passed in 1966 is both clear and appropriate in 1980, does he believe that, if the relative strengths of unions and companies in 1966 had existed in 1980, that Act would ever have been passed?

More than a quarter of all abortions in the United Kingdom are arranged and conducted by charities which link an advisory service with abortion clinics. They have come into existence partly to compensate for those areas within the NHS where the practice is to be unusually sparing in the grant of abortions. Their sudden disappearance probably would provoke a return to illicit abortion in some places for some time. But their disappearance or even their reduction in any very big way need not be expected from the Bill. Their financial base, the demand for their services, and the genuinely charitable impulses that contribute to them, are likely to ensure that they survive the very proper separation of advisory service from clinic.

NOEL HUGHES,
1 Mount Ararat Road,
Richmond,
Surrey.

From Mr R. S. Montgomery

Sir, You go too far, at least in relation to the question of picketing. In inserting (February 4) that when it comes to trade union law no rights or justice exist under British statutes.

Although the state of the law

is quite clear, it is not clear what the rights and wrongs are.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. MONTGOMERIE,
210 High Holborn, WC1.
February 4.

From Professor Ray Rees

Sir, The British Steel Corporation's closure policy at Llanwern and Port Talbot will cause 11,500 redundancies and this, together with the policy on coking coal imports, will cause a further 15,000 redundancies in the coal industry. If these workers will not be reemployed to produce real output elsewhere in the economy, then a standard proposition in economics says that they should be regarded as costless inputs in the production of steel and coal.

A calculation of coking coal prices on this basis would make Welsh coal competitive with imports, and similarly the effective cost of steel would fall to a level consistent with full-capacity production at Llanwern and Port Talbot. Thus a consistent application of the principle of opportunity cost would rule out the redundancy policy.

Will the labour be otherwise unemployed? Given 26,500 redundancies in coal and steel, a conservative estimate of the multiplier effect suggests that this would grow to 40,000 within a year. Over the decade 1966-75, the opening of some 640 new mines and factories created around 55,000 new jobs in Wales, against the background of generous fiscal incentives and an economic climate on the whole healthier than that which faces us over the next few years.

Despite this the unemployment rate over the past decade has increased from under 4 per cent to just about 8 per cent, in line with the rest of the economy. In addition, of course, the unemployment will be highly localized. It seems reasonable to assume therefore that the average worker made redundant will remain so for 4 to 5 years. The opportunity cost of labour must therefore be well below current wage levels.

This means that written codes of conduct are going to be regarded with even more scepticism in the future than they were in the past. There is going to be more lasting distrust of the Soviet Union's willingness to exercise restraint in the use of its growing power. This distrust will continue at least until the complexion of the next leadership is clear, and probably beyond. The way back to "détente" is therefore bound to be difficult.

It will depend not only on reseating an acceptable military balance but also on how far the Soviet Union can truly grasp the point that global military rivalry is not only a dangerous waste of resources but is also incompatible with constructive East-West relations in other spheres.

For those with severe emotional and behavioural difficulties and as centres of specialist expertise and of research in special education.

One cannot rely on market forces or special pleading to achieve a solution but it surely calls for planning at national level by the Secretary of State for Education and Science in consultation with the education authorities and the voluntary organizations.

The problems are educational as well as financial and the possibility of direct assistance from central Government to selected special schools ought not to be beyond the realms of possibility. Grants towards capital expenditure at non-maintained schools are already made by the Department of Education and Science. It would not appear to be a major change of policy if grants were extended to revenue expenditure, possibly by local authorities within the Assisted Places Scheme to which the Government are committed.

But, first, government departments must plan a list of special schools, perhaps as well as of hospitals, which the nation cannot afford to lose.

Yours faithfully,
J. RENDELL JONES,
10 The Avenue,
Lewes, East Sussex.

From Mr J. Rendell Jones

Sir, As Chairman of the Governors of Cheltenham High School for physically handicapped children, I write to draw attention to the urgent problems facing voluntary and independent special schools.

It is nearly two years since the Warnock Report on the education of handicapped children and young people (Cmnd 7212) was published and yet no Government action seems to have been taken on this first survey ever of special education in this country.

The matter is becoming more urgent than two years ago, when the Warnock Committee recommended that local education authorities should draw up plans for special education in their areas which would give them the opportunity of reapplying the aims of special schools which they maintain or use, many of which are uncertain about the direction of their development.

There is a danger that escalating costs caused by inflation and reduced numbers may force some excellent schools, especially the smaller, to close.

It is, however, essential to pre-

serve a nucleus of the best schools as centres of excellence for children with severe or complex physical, sensory or intellectual disabilities

for those with severe emotional and behavioural difficulties and as centres of specialist expertise and of research in special education.

One cannot rely on market forces or special pleading to achieve a solution but it surely calls for planning at national level by the Secretary of State for Education and Science in consultation with the education authorities and the voluntary organizations.

The problems are educational as well as financial and the possibility of direct assistance from central Government to selected special schools ought not to be beyond the realms of possibility. Grants towards capital expenditure at non-maintained schools are already made by the Department of Education and Science. It would not appear to be a major change of policy if grants were extended to revenue expenditure, possibly by local authorities within the Assisted Places Scheme to which the Government are committed.

But, first, government departments must plan a list of special schools, perhaps as well as of hospitals, which the nation cannot afford to lose.

Yours faithfully,
J. RENDELL JONES,
10 The Avenue,
Lewes, East Sussex.

From Mr J. Rendell Jones

Sir, As Chairman of the Governors of Cheltenham High School for physically handicapped children, I write to draw attention to the urgent problems facing voluntary and independent special schools.

It is nearly two years since the Warnock Report on the education of handicapped children and young people (Cmnd 7212) was published and yet no Government action seems to have been taken on this first survey ever of special education in this country.

The matter is becoming more urgent than two years ago, when the Warnock Committee recommended that local education authorities should draw up plans for special education in their areas which would give them the opportunity of reapplying the aims of special schools which they maintain or use, many of which are uncertain about the direction of their development.

There is a danger that escalating costs caused by inflation and reduced numbers may force some excellent schools, especially the smaller, to close.

It is, however, essential to pre-

serve a nucleus of the best schools as centres of excellence for children with severe or complex physical, sensory or intellectual disabilities

for those with severe emotional and behavioural difficulties and as centres of specialist expertise and of research in special education.

One cannot rely on market forces or special pleading to achieve a solution but it surely calls for planning at national level by the Secretary of State for Education and Science in consultation with the education authorities and the voluntary organizations.

The problems are educational as well as financial and the possibility of direct assistance from central Government to selected special schools ought not to be beyond the realms of possibility. Grants towards capital expenditure at non-maintained schools are already made by the Department of Education and Science. It would not appear to be a major change of policy if grants were extended to revenue expenditure, possibly by local authorities within the Assisted Places Scheme to which the Government are committed.

But, first, government departments must plan a list of special schools, perhaps as well as of hospitals, which the nation cannot afford to lose.

Yours faithfully,
J. RENDELL JONES,
10 The Avenue,
Lewes, East Sussex.

From Mr J. Rendell Jones

Sir, As Chairman of the Governors of Cheltenham High School for physically handicapped children, I write to draw attention to the urgent problems facing voluntary and independent special schools.

It is nearly two years since the Warnock Report on the education of handicapped children and young people (Cmnd 7212) was published and yet no Government action seems to have been taken on this first survey ever of special education in this country.

The matter is becoming more urgent than two years ago, when the Warnock Committee recommended that local education authorities should draw up plans for special education in their areas which would give them the opportunity of reapplying the aims of special schools which they maintain or use, many of which are uncertain about the direction of their development.

There is a danger that escalating costs caused by inflation and reduced numbers may force some excellent schools, especially the smaller, to close.

It is, however, essential to pre-

serve a nucleus of the best schools as centres of excellence for children with severe or complex physical, sensory or intellectual disabilities

for those with severe emotional and behavioural difficulties and as centres of specialist expertise and of research in special education.

One cannot rely on market forces or special pleading to achieve a solution but it surely calls for planning at national level by the Secretary of State for Education and Science in consultation with the education authorities and the voluntary organizations.

The problems are educational as well as financial and the possibility of direct assistance from central Government to selected special schools ought not to be beyond the realms of possibility. Grants towards capital expenditure at non-maintained schools are already made by the Department of Education and Science. It would not appear to be a major change of policy if grants were extended to revenue expenditure, possibly by local authorities within the Assisted Places Scheme to which the Government are committed.

But, first, government departments must plan a list of special schools, perhaps as well as of hospitals, which the nation cannot afford to lose.

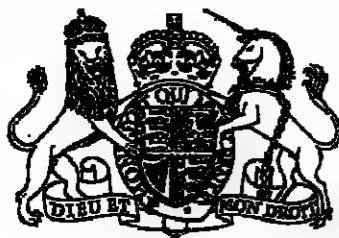
Yours faithfully,
J. RENDELL JONES,
10 The Avenue,
Lewes, East Sussex.

From Mr J. Rendell Jones

Sir, As Chairman of the Governors of Cheltenham High School for physically handicapped children, I write to draw attention to the urgent problems facing voluntary and independent special schools.

It is nearly two years since the Warnock Report on the education of handicapped children and young people (Cmnd 7212) was published and yet no Government action seems to have been taken on this first survey ever of special education in this country.

The matter is becoming more urgent than two years ago, when the Warnock Committee recommended that local education authorities should draw up plans for special education in their areas which would give them the opportunity of reapplying the aims of special schools which they maintain or use, many of which are uncertain about the



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 5: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot), this morning at Buckingham Palace, received Lieutenant-Colonel M. O. Lloyd upon distinguishing command of the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. A. Stocker upon assuming command.

His Royal Highness attended by Mr Oliver Everett, visited the British Institute of Management, Management House, Parker Street, London, WC2.

Today is the twenty-eighth anniversary of the accession of the Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Captain General, the Royal Marines, will visit them on winter training in north Norway from February 10 to 12.

A musical tribute for the life and work of James Lawrie will be held at the Lyric Theatre, King Street, Hammersmith, on Tuesday, February 12, at noon.

Mr John H. Thrusby very much regrets that he was unable to attend the funeral of the Countess of Sefton, owing to his absence abroad.

Birthdays today

Mr Claudio Arrau, 77; Sir Hugh Beadle, 75; Lord Justice Buckley, 74; Mr Peter Cadbury, 62; Sir John Gardner, 62; Sir Martin Sir Victor Godber, 62; Mr J. E. C. Hill, 62; the Rev E. Garth Moore, 74; Lord Justice Roskill, 69; Mr Keith Waterhouse, 51; Lord Woolley, 75; Mr Billy Wright, 56.

Baroness Trumpington

The life honour conferred on Mrs Jean Alice Barker has been granted the name and style of Baroness Trumpington, of Sandwich in the county of Kent.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Lieutenant-Colonel Ian Robertson to be Land Steward-designate for the Isles of Scilly. Mr Brian Curtis to be chairman of the Independent Broadcaster's Authority for independent radio in the Belfast area, succeeding Miss Moira Seale, who has been chairman since 1976. Mr Donald M. Smith, aged 56, president and general manager of J. E. Morse and Co, to be Agent

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, February 5, 1955

Pakistan republic

The following statement was issued yesterday from Downing Street: The Commonwealth Prime Ministers having taken note of forthcoming constitutional changes in Pakistan, have issued the following declaration: The government of Pakistan have informed the other governments of the Commonwealth that they intend that the Pakistani people, under the new constitution which is about to be adopted, Pakistan shall become a sovereign independent republic. The Government of Pakistan have

Forthcoming marriages

Mr H. N. Henshaw and Miss A. V. H. Foley The engagement is announced between Hugh Nigel, son of the late Mr Harold Henshaw and Mrs Henshaw, of Rottingdean, Sussex, and Anne Victoria Helen, only daughter of the late Major H. N. Foley, of Stoke Edith, and Mrs Foley, of The Vine, Tarrington, Herefordshire.

Mr P. Hodson and Miss L. M. A. Mansell The engagement is announced between Canon and Mrs Hodson, of Constantia, Cape, South Africa, and Linda, daughter of Mrs Lilia Bowditch, of Kloof, Natal, South Africa, and the late Mr Jack Mansell.

Mr P. E. F. Knight and Miss C. J. Ellis The engagement is announced between Peter, son of the late Mr and Mrs F. Knight, of Hastings Island, Hampshire, and Joanne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Desmond Ellis, of Cockham Dean, Berkshire.

Mr J. M. Moulds and Miss N. J. Tyler The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Moulds, of Shrewsbury, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. R. Tyler, of Portesham, Dorset and Barcelona.

Mr P. J. Rippon and Miss L. Hartreiter The engagement is announced between Peter John, twin son of Mr and Mrs Peter J. Rippon, of Little Orchards, Broomfield, Essex, and Laurie, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. W. Hartreiter, of Watchung, New Jersey, and of Chumash, Massachusetts, United States.

Mr G. T. Matthews and Miss E. Evans The Prince of Wales, patron of the British Film Institute, attends showing of film, *Act of Dust*, National Film Theatre, South Bank, 8.

Princess Margaret attends Royal Marines band concert Albert Hall, 7.15.

The Duchess of Kent attends Norrie Paramor memorial concert, Fairfield Halls, Croydon, 7.25.

Accession Day: Gun salutes marking the Queen's accession by King's Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, Hyde Park, 12; by the Honourable Artillery Company, Tower of London, 1.15.

Entertainment: *Chariot*, Tate Gallery, Millbank, 10.30; *Second Sight*, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, 10.30; *Challenge of the Chip*, Science Museum, Exhibition Road, 10.30; *Home Overseas*, exhibition, Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, 10.30.

Lectures: *Rome Antique or Romantique? Conflicts and concordances in French Art, 1730-1850*, Holburne Museum, Great Pulteney Street, Bristol, University extra-mural studies, Bristol, 7.30-9; *Writing Unseen*, Cheltenham, 7.15; *A composer*, by Eric Crozier, London Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane, 1; "Socialism", by Peter Archer, MP, chairman of Fabian Society, Central London Fabian Society, 5 Tavistock Place, 7.30.

Concert: Prague Symphony Orchestra, Royal Hall, Middlesbrough, 7.30.

New Zealand Society: Ian Gilmore, Lord Privy Seal, proposed the toast to New Zealand at the annual commemorative dinner of the New Zealand Society held yesterday to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Recital by Andrew Newbrough, St Bride's, 1.15; Norman Ostan, vice-president of the society, also spoke. Mr Brian Shaw, president, and Mrs Shaw welcomed

however declared and affirmed Pakistan's desire to continue her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and her acceptance of the Queen as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations, and as such the Head of the Commonwealth. In notifying the other Prime Minister of Pakistan's intention, Mr Mohammed Ali reaffirmed his country's steadfast adherence to the Commonwealth. The other Prime Minister in accepting this proposal welcomed Pakistan's continued association and cooperation in the Commonwealth and assured Mr Mohammed Ali that the friendship and goodwill of their countries towards Pakistan would remain unaffected by this constitutional change.

Exiled Soviet artist urges games boycott

By Roger Berthoud

Mr Mikhail Chemyakin, a dissident Soviet painter who was exiled in 1971, lives in Paris and is about to have his first exhibition in London, believes that Britain and the United States are right to take a tough line on boycotting the Moscow Olympic Games. He deplores the much gentler French attitude, which has reinforced his desire to go and live in the United States.

Sport is also politics, he said in an interview at the Fischer Fine Art Gallery, in King Street, Westminster, where his exhibition of delicately wrought paintings opens today. All the dissidents are against the new Olympic host, and because of the Olympics many people were being exiled away from contact with foreigners in Moscow.

As the rebellious son of a Soviet army officer, Mr Chemyakin has seen something of the military establishment, as well as spending six months in the Osipov experimental psychiatric clinic in Leningrad in 1961.

There were about sixty patients there, many of them dangerously violent, but about six of them, including two other artists, wholly sane. Mr Chemyakin, then given various drugs, including one which induced a very high temperature, which crippled several of his friends.

He was arrested, forced to load waterlogged potatoes (ironically, for Leningrad psychiatric hospitals) for five months, and given the choice of psychiatric unit, prison or exile. His wife and daughter, now 16, left for Paris and he followed them.

He feels no bitterness or hatred

for those who treated him thus. It was a kind of schooling, he says. "But it is important to leave before they destroy you completely."

After his release he went off to the mountains of Georgia, where he lived wild with a group of monks, who had no monasteries, simple huts. There his hands stopped shaking, the drugs worked themselves out of his system, and the will to work returned.

His first exhibition in Leningrad coincided with a brief thaw in Khrushchev's time. Stravinsky visited the exhibition and bought two works before it closed a fortnight prematurely.

After that he had five more exhibitions, all of which were closed almost immediately. One was in Novy Sibirsk and resulted in eight years in a camp for the director, who now lives in Munich. Another, at the Hermitage, led to the admission of the subscriber and all the visitors being confiscated on the third day.

Fed-up, not least with the difficulty of getting materials (which can only be bought by members of the artists' union), Mr Chemyakin decided to escape, as several of his friends had done, by an attempt to cross the border. But after three years' training, his plan leaked out.

He was arrested, forced to load waterlogged potatoes (ironically, for Leningrad psychiatric hospitals) for five months, and given the choice of psychiatric unit, prison or exile. His wife and daughter, now 16, left for Paris and he followed them.

He feels no bitterness or hatred

for those who treated him thus. It was a kind of schooling, he says. "But it is important to leave before they destroy you completely."



Mr Mikhail Chemyakin in London yesterday.

Marriages

Mr G. T. Matthews and Miss E. Evans The marriage took place on January 16 at Finsbury St Paul's Church, Greenock, between Dr Geoffrey Matthews, son of the late Mr G. T. Matthews and of Mrs Matthews, of Northwood, London, and Miss Elizabeth Matthews, of Mr W. Evans, of Vancouver, and Mrs E. A. Evans, of Greenock.

Mr J. Livingston and Mrs C. R. White The marriage took place quietly at Canterbury on January 29 between Mr James Livingston and Mrs Caroline G. K. White (née Potter).

Mr J. Livingston and Mrs C. R. White The marriage took place quietly at Canterbury on January 29 between Mr James Livingston and Mrs Caroline G. K. White (née Potter).

Accession Day: Gun salutes marking the Queen's accession by King's Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, Hyde Park, 12; by the Honourable Artillery Company, Tower of London, 1.15.

Entertainment: *Chariot*, Tate

Gallery, Millbank, 10.30; *Second Sight*, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, 10.30; *Challenge of the Chip*, Science Museum, Exhibition Road, 10.30; *Home Overseas*, exhibition, Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, 10.30.

Lectures: *Rome Antique or Romantique? Conflicts and concordances in French Art, 1730-1850*, Holburne Museum, Great Pulteney Street, Bristol, University extra-mural studies, Bristol, 7.30-9; *Writing Unseen*, Cheltenham, 7.15; *A composer*, by Eric Crozier, London Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane, 1; "Socialism", by Peter Archer, MP, chairman of Fabian Society, Central London Fabian Society, 5 Tavistock Place, 7.30.

Concert: Prague Symphony Orchestra, Royal Hall, Middlesbrough, 7.30.

New Zealand Society: Ian Gilmore, Lord Privy Seal, proposed the toast to New Zealand at the annual commemorative dinner of the New Zealand Society held yesterday to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Recital by Andrew Newbrough, St Bride's, 1.15; Norman Ostan, vice-president of the society, also spoke. Mr Brian Shaw, president, and Mrs Shaw welcomed

however declared and affirmed

Pakistan's desire to continue her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and her acceptance of the Queen as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations, and as such the Head of the Commonwealth. In notifying the other Prime Minister of Pakistan's intention, Mr Mohammed Ali reaffirmed his country's steadfast adherence to the Commonwealth. The other Prime Minister in accepting this proposal welcomed Pakistan's continued association and cooperation in the Commonwealth and assured Mr Mohammed Ali that the friendship and goodwill of their countries towards Pakistan would remain unaffected by this constitutional change.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

Poetry: Robert Dougall reads, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, 1.15.

Memorial services: Hilary Court of Munster, 1.15; St. Mary's Church, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 1.15; Mr Edward Baring, Farm Street Church, W1, 2.

LEICESTER...
centre of
high production
Call: John Brown
0533 549922
Ext 6760

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Labour law:
cooperation not
confrontation,
page 19

| |
|--------------------------|
| Stock markets |
| FT Index 447.8, up 2.1 |
| FT Gilt 65.69, down 0.12 |
| Sterling |
| \$22.905, up 3 cent |
| Index 72.5, up 0.2 |
| Dollar |
| Index 85.1, down 0.1 |
| Gold |
| \$685.5, up 18 |
| Money |
| 3 mth sterling 173-174.8 |
| 3 mth Euro-S 14.2-14.4 |
| 6 mth Euro-S 14.4-14.4 |

UK given limited approval by EEC to restrict imports of American fibres

From Peter Norman

Brussels, Feb 5
Britain was given limited approval by its European partners today to introduce measures to curb the inflow of cheap synthetic fibres from the United States.

Although the European Commission found that the problem of American fibre imports was not community-wide, it accepted that there was a regional problem in the case of the United Kingdom.

Under community rules, Britain can now either seek Commission approval for regional measures to curb imports, or the Government can take appropriate action of its own in anticipation of formal commission approval afterwards.

Mr Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, said he would report the results of today's meeting that the British market share of one United States product had increased from 3.9 per cent in 1977 to 26 per cent in the final quarter of last year. He underlined that American imports were damaging the synthetic fibre industry in Northern Ireland.

The meeting of EEC trade ministers was reported to be a brief and low-key affair. The European Commission is trying hard not to provoke a trade war with the United States.

By putting the synthetic fibres issue back to the British Parliament, it is attempting to maintain its free trade credentials with the administration in Washington in the hope that the American government can withstand pressures from its steel industry for protectionist action that would badly hit European steel exports to the United States.

These man-made fibres and downstream textile products from the United States are imported here at disruptively low prices and in rapidly rising quantities, owing largely to America's dual energy pricing policy, which is recognized

Joint action needed, page 18

IN BRIEF

Decca will discuss GEC offer today

The Decca board meets today to consider GEC's £82.5m counter-offer to Racal. No immediate announcement seems likely, while Racal too is bidding at the time before responding to GEC's move.

Decca's ordinary shares slipped 2p to 480p and the "A" non-voting 10p to 37p yesterday but they are still well above the value of the Racal terms.

Racal, whose shares dipped 7p to 212p as well, has not been able to buy in the market since just before GEC announced its intervention last Friday.

Jobbers' report very little loose stock around after Racal's steady buying last week. Racal currently controls almost 7 per cent of the ordinary Decca shares and 9 per cent of the non-voting "A" shares.

Iran funds writs

Some 100 suits have been filed in United States courts seeking to attach about \$3,000m (£21.327m) of Iranian funds says Mr Robert H. Munden, General Counsel for the United States Treasury, in New York.

£80m Spacelab deal
The United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration has agreed a contract worth about \$184m (about £80m) with the European Space Agency for the construction of a second Spacelab scientific laboratory, to be carried on board a space shuttle vehicle.

Hotel systems on offer
Computer systems developed for use within the Grand Metropolitan Hotels group particularly the reservation system known as Casper, are to be marketed to outside customers by Grand Metropolitan Systems, Uxbridge, Middlesex, it was announced yesterday.

Tool closes 7 plants
Toolco is closing its five Northamptonshire-based clothing factories with a total of 614 redundancies as a result of the current recession in United Kingdom textiles. It is also closing two of its shirt factories at Brixton and Walhamstock, London, with 170 redundancies.

600 redundancies
Nearly 600 jobs are expected to be lost under a shock proposal to close a giant coking plant at Manvers, near Mexborough, south Yorkshire. The plant is owned by National Smokeless Fuels, a subsidiary of the Coal Board.

Expulsion decision
The Stock Exchange Council will today announce whether it agrees with a recommendation of its disciplinary committee that Mr Terence Webster, the former head of Rotherwick String Grubman's gilt-edged department be expelled from the Stock Exchange. Other Rotherwick members also face disciplinary action.

Marathon agree
Marathon has paved the way for a smooth transition by agreeing to take over terms offered by Union Industrial Enterprise of Chelmsford, who are expected to take control of the Clydene rig-building yard before the end of the month.

Pound again in strong demand

By Ronald Fullen
Banking Correspondent

Japanese commercial banks are expected to resume lending in the Eurocurrency markets from April. According to reports in Tokyo, the Japanese monetary authorities will lift the ban on Japanese banks participating in syndicated dollar loans to non-residents in an attempt to make it easier for them to handle the recycling of the Opec surplus. This is estimated to be more than \$100,000m (about £50,000m) this year and, as a result of the concern in some Opec countries about depositing funds in United States banks after the freeze on Iranian assets, Japanese banks could well secure a larger share of Opec oil money.

Yesterday's banking figures did not upset the currency markets because they merely confirmed the view that interest rates would remain high.

It has been official policy since the beginning of 1977 to phase out the use of sterling as a reserve currency. The Bank of England discourages other governments from holding pounds as part of their official holdings of foreign currency.

Yesterday a British banker talked for a greater international role for sterling. Mr John Forsyth, of Morgan Grenfell merchant bankers, said that a reserve role for the pound should go hand in hand with the open capital markets in London.

He commented that there had not been a significant reduction in the share of reserves held in pounds over the last three years. This had gone from about 24 per cent of total currency reserves to about 2 per cent. The big drop had come earlier. In the early 1960s each pound accounted for about 35 per cent of world reserves.

Mr Forsyth added that the North Sea oil was now exerting a strong upward pressure on the pound, which created problems for British industry.

Oil futures banned

Federal Judge Whitman Knapp in New York has ordered 30 firms in eight states to stop selling crude oil futures contracts until Friday when the government will urge the court to close the firms permanently.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises
Barlow Rand 28p to 42p
Braham Miller 12p to 17p
Cons Gold Fields 25p to 49p
Gibson Gold 20c to 55c
Hawkins 1p to 14p

Falls
Eck Lennard Israel 2p to 9p
Feld Danna 18c to 170c
Gottsch 15c to 11p
Howard & Wynd 1p to 11p
Marievale Cons 25c to 30c

THE POUND

Bank buys Bank sells
Australia 5 2.12 2.05
Austria Sch 2.00 26.00
Belgium Fr. 65.50 65.00
Canada 5 2.70 12.38
Denmark Kr. 12.93 8.80
Finland Mark 9.62 9.25
France Fr. 4.17 5.05
Germany Dm. 55.00 60.00
Hongkong \$ 11.50 10.90
Ireland, Pd. 1.11 1.07
Italy Lira 1325.00 1345.00
Japan Yen 573.00 548.00

Rates for small denominations bank notes. Bank of International Settlements rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Japan to resume Euro lending

By Ronald Fullen
Banking Correspondent

Japanese commercial banks are expected to resume lending in the Eurocurrency markets from April. According to reports in Tokyo, the Japanese monetary authorities will lift the ban on Japanese banks participating in syndicated dollar loans to non-residents in an attempt to make it easier for them to handle the recycling of the Opec surplus. This is estimated to be more than \$100,000m (about £50,000m) this year and, as a result of the concern in some Opec countries about depositing funds in United States banks after the freeze on Iranian assets, Japanese banks could well secure a larger share of Opec oil money.

The Japanese authorities have now decided on ways of regulating the banks involved in the syndicated lending business. The suggestion is that quanti-

tative controls will be applied to their loans with total quotes to be fixed at around a half the level of their lending before last October's ban, which ran at \$1,000m (about £500m) a month.

The move comes at a poor time for the Eurodollar market generally, where bankers have managed to start improving the terms for loans. The influx of a sizeable lending capacity from Japan, it is feared, could upset the gentle recovery apparent in the market since the Iranian crisis threw some doubt over the syndicated loans generally.

The latest relaxation is unlikely to be accompanied by any easing of yen lending to foreigners, which is closely controlled by the Bank of Japan to protect the country's balance of payments.

The suggestion is that quanti-

tative controls will be applied to their loans with total quotes to be fixed at around a half the level of their lending before last October's ban, which ran at \$1,000m (about £500m) a month.

The move comes at a poor time for the Eurodollar market generally, where bankers have managed to start improving the terms for loans. The influx of a sizeable lending capacity from Japan, it is feared, could upset the gentle recovery apparent in the market since the Iranian crisis threw some doubt over the syndicated loans generally.

The latest relaxation is unlikely to be accompanied by any easing of yen lending to foreigners, which is closely controlled by the Bank of Japan to protect the country's balance of payments.

The suggestion is that quanti-

tative controls will be applied to their loans with total quotes to be fixed at around a half the level of their lending before last October's ban, which ran at \$1,000m (about £500m) a month.

The move comes at a poor time for the Eurodollar market generally, where bankers have managed to start improving the terms for loans. The influx of a sizeable lending capacity from Japan, it is feared, could upset the gentle recovery apparent in the market since the Iranian crisis threw some doubt over the syndicated loans generally.

The latest relaxation is unlikely to be accompanied by any easing of yen lending to foreigners, which is closely controlled by the Bank of Japan to protect the country's balance of payments.

The move comes at a poor time for the Eurodollar market generally, where bankers have managed to start improving the terms for loans. The influx of a sizeable lending capacity from Japan, it is feared, could upset the gentle recovery apparent in the market since the Iranian crisis threw some doubt over the syndicated loans generally.

The move comes at a poor time for the Eurodollar market generally, where bankers have managed to start improving the terms for loans. The influx of a sizeable lending capacity from Japan, it is feared, could upset the gentle recovery apparent in the market since the Iranian crisis threw some doubt over the syndicated loans generally.

The move comes at a poor time for the Eurodollar market generally, where bankers have managed to start improving the terms for loans. The influx of a sizeable lending capacity from Japan, it is feared, could upset the gentle recovery apparent in the market since the Iranian crisis threw some doubt over the syndicated loans generally.

Norton loses 'royalties' case against Meriden

The Meriden motorcycle cooperative yesterday won a High Court battle in London over the amount it has to pay for the right to manufacture Triumph machines.

Norton Villiers Triumph had claimed that the cooperative—Triumph Motorcycles (Meriden) Ltd—should have paid them £55,447—1 per cent of the cooperative's sales—of which only £26,614 had been paid.

But Mr Justice Lloyd ruled that, under agreements between the companies, the cooperative had to pay less than half a per cent of the sale prices of the machines.

He upheld the cooperative's contention that the sum paid represented its total obligation between January 1 and June 30, 1979, and dismissed NVT's action, with costs.

£260m bid snag

Imperial Group's £260m bid for the United States hotel and restaurant group Howard Johnson has run into a banking hitch.

The SDA announced six companies in the US had withdrawn from the bidding process, leaving only 10 companies taking part.

The agency's investment portfolio is being transferred to a holding company known within the agency as Scotch, which will distinguish it from its other functions of industrial promotion and land revenue.

The agency's investment portfolio is being transferred to a holding company known within the agency as Scotch, which will distinguish it from its other functions of industrial promotion and land revenue.

The agency's investment portfolio is being transferred to a holding company known within the agency as Scotch, which will distinguish it from its other functions of industrial promotion and land revenue.

Poor outlook for business reflected in survey

By Patricia Tiedall
Business Correspondent

Manufacturing output is sliding deeper into recession and the outlook is even gloomier according to the Confederation of British Industry's quarterly survey of trends yesterday. But the downturn has received less acceleration from the steel strike than expected.

Business confidence already low in the survey made in October has taken a further knock. The survey covers nearly 2,000 companies and 50 per cent reported that they are less optimistic about general business prospects in their own industries than they were four months ago. In October the figure was 47 per cent.

Commenting on the results in relation to the steel strike, Sir John Methven, the CBI's director general, said that "the gloom has been increased a bit. We had expected that trade and industry would be in very serious difficulties by the end of January but it looks as though it has managed remarkably well so far."

Further falls in employment are expected. The survey shows that 49 per cent of companies have shed labour during the past four months, while 42 per cent expect to have fewer workers by late spring.

Industries most affected are those producing ferrous metals, shipbuilding and marine engineering, man-made fibre production and agricultural machinery, although the trend towards lower employment is discernible in almost all industries.

There is continued deep concern about export price competitiveness.

Companies are also expected to cut back on expenditure both on stocks and fixed investment because of falling demand and the deteriorating cash flow in industry.

Current stocks continue high with 80 per cent of companies assessing their finished stocks as "adequate" or "more than adequate" compared with 73 per cent in October and 70 per cent in July.

But stocks of raw materials and components have dropped slightly from the high levels reported earlier and are expected to fall further in the next few months.

Although there was considerable stockpiling in anticipation of the steel strike there was

also some involuntary stockbuilding due to sluggish demand.

The decline in the volume of total new orders has grown no worse since October but a greater reduction in demand is expected. Thirty-six per cent of firms expect a drop in new orders in the next four months, compared with 31 per cent in the preceding survey.

Of the broad industry groups, the construction sector reports the greatest fall in demand in the last quarter while electronic goods are the most buoyant.

Nearly 10 per cent of companies have more than six months assured production in terms of orders on hand. The figure was the same in October and 12 per cent in July.

Sir Raymond Pennock, chairman of the CBI's economic

situation committee, said that "the situation is deteriorating" under the tough conditions in industry.

He said it was a sad reflection on how manufacturers had become used to preparing for strikes and had learned to live with them. Out of the last five quarterly surveys three had been made during major industrial disputes.

The decline in the volume of total new orders has grown no worse since October but a greater reduction in demand is expected. Thirty-six per cent of firms expect a drop in new orders in the next four months, compared with 31 per cent in the preceding survey.

Of the broad industry groups, the construction sector reports the greatest fall in demand in the last quarter while electronic goods are the most buoyant.

Nearly 10 per cent of companies have more than six months assured production in terms of orders on hand. The figure was the same in October and 12 per cent in July.

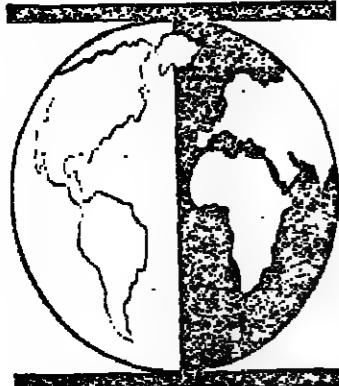
Sir Raymond Pennock, chairman of the CBI's economic

situation committee, said that "the situation is deteriorating" under the tough conditions in industry.

He said it was a sad reflection on how manufacturers had become used to preparing for strikes and had learned to live with them. Out of the last five quarterly surveys three had been made during major industrial disputes.

The decline in the volume of total new orders has grown no worse since October but a greater reduction in demand is expected. Thirty-six per cent of firms expect a drop in new orders in the next four months, compared with 31 per cent in the preceding survey.

Of the broad industry groups, the construction sector reports the greatest fall in demand in the last quarter while electronic goods are the most buoyant.</p



IRI Group has debts of £13,300m

The Italian state-owned IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale) group has debts of 24,000,000 lire (about £13,300m) and has virtually reached the limit of its borrowing capacity, Signor Piero Serra, the chairman, said in Rome.

Liquidity requirements last year of 3,500,000m lire were entirely met by new debts, he told a hearing before a Parliamentary commission. Appealing for urgent government aid, he said it was necessary to restore IRI's financial credibility through an adequate and immediate intervention. Otherwise all efforts under way in the group to reorganise companies and improve productivity would be in vain.

The group employs over half a million people in manufacturing industry, services and banking.

Car dumping denied

Toysota Motor Co and Nissan Motor Co have dismissed at groundless a charge by Mr David Roderick, the United States Steel Corporation chairman that Japan was selling cars on the United States market at between 18 and 20 per cent lower than Japanese domestic prices.

US looks to Asia

Big United States investment in Asia during the 1980s has been forecast in Hongkong by Mr John Torell, vice-chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Corporation. He described Asia as a region of enormous potential for trade and finance.

More China oil

Experts attending a recent meeting in south China's Guangdong province say preliminary exploration of the northern continental shelf of the South China Sea indicates the presence of rich oil deposits, the New China News Agency reports from Peking.

Nissan talks admitted

Sir Ettore Masseschi, the Alfa Romeo SPA chairman, has confirmed to union leaders in Milan that Alfa is in contact with Nissan Motor Company of Japan about a possible cooperation agreement, but added there is nothing definite yet to report.

Polyester cutback

Monsanto Textiles reports in St Louis it has cut back production of polyester filament substantially at its Fayetteville, North Carolina plant, from February 1. High inventories are given as the reason.

Bank on Grindlays

around the world

With our head office in London and 200 branches and offices in some 35 countries, Grindlays means different things to different people around the world.

Our traditional presence in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia.

Our expanding role in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America.

Our success in developing relationships in Latin America.

Our corporate and merchant banking capability in London and other key centres.

Whatever Grindlays means to you, we can provide eurodollars, bid, performance and other construction and supply bonds and guarantees, local currency finance, foreign exchange, export finance and a wide range of other banking services - internationally.

That is why we say you can bank on Grindlays around the world.



**Grindlays
Bank
Group**

Head Office:
23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3ED

AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIA BAHRAIN BANGLADESH CANADA COLUMBIA CYPRUS EGYPT GERMANY GIBRALTAR GREECE HONG KONG INDIA
INDONESIA JAPAN JERSEY JORDAN KENYA KUWAIT LIBYA KOREA MALAYSIA MEXICO MOROCCO PAKISTAN QATAR RUSSIA SCOTLAND
SINGAPORE SPAIN SRI LANKA SWITZERLAND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES UNITED STATES OF AMERICA UZBEKISTAN ZAMBIA ZIMBABWE

Oil price rises pose renewed challenge of recycling Opec's surpluses

Search for Euromarket controls

History has little respect for the working routines of committees.

The explosion of Opec's surplus position as a result of oil price rises of 1979 and the Iranian and Afghan crisis have overtaken the deliberations of the groups set up under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements to look into the possibilities of more information and more lending policies in their own self-interest.

The work, which started seriously last year after Mr William Miller, as chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board, called for minimum reserve requirements on Eurobanks to regulate the growth of their lending, had already been falling behind schedule. According to European central bank officials progress now appears to be even more dilatory for fear of upsetting the market. But in days to come, it appears, there will be more interest in the introduction of controls at least a prudent nature.

Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, emphasized earlier this week the importance of controls on international banking. Britain has now started to collect figures on the country risk exposure of banks. Minimum reserve requirements as suggested by Mr Miller are the very last thing that the Eurobanks need at present.

The markets are again facing the huge task of recycling Opec surpluses that have

been estimated at around \$100,000m a year for the next four years.

To impose a minimum reserve requirement on the Eurobanks would be to impose a tax on their operations at a time when many are not in a good position to shoulder such a burden and when it would be reasonable to expect the banks themselves to be adopting more cautious lending policies in their own self-interest.

Prudential controls, on the other hand, would not act as a tax on the banks and could be employed in such a way as to encourage banks to build up their own capital.

One step would be to introduce tougher minimum ratios between a bank's capital resources and lendings. To be effective the measures taken by individual host countries would have to be coordinated internationally or anchored in a general agreement to introduce consolidated balance sheets for international banks.

Some monetary authorities are moving towards such policies. The West German finance ministry, for example, has plans to oblige banks to consolidate their foreign subsidiaries and so bring them in the scope of Germany's strict capital to lending ratios.

The Luxembourg banking authorities are also thought to be considering a tightening of capital to lending ratios to around 3.8 per cent from 3 per cent at present.

The markets are again facing the huge task of recycling Opec surpluses that have

been estimated at around \$100,000m a year for the next four years.

To impose a minimum reserve requirement on the Eurobanks would be to impose a tax on their operations at a time when many are not in a good position to shoulder such a burden and when it would be reasonable to expect the banks themselves to be adopting more cautious lending policies in their own self-interest.

The banks operating on the international markets tend to be looking elsewhere for solutions.

Recently there have been calls for action on recycling with participation of international bodies such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and individual Western central banks and governments.

But here they are running against the fear that most Western governments and monetary authorities have of a reserve currency role for their currencies - a fear that in part explains the enthusiasm shown for the planned substitution account at the IMF.

But even countries such as Switzerland and West Germany are coming to accept that a reserve currency role is unavoidable. Accordingly the years of Opec surplus are likely to see a "controlled internationalization" of currencies like the Swiss franc and Deutsche mark.

An outstanding question is whether the Opec countries themselves can be persuaded to carry some of the responsibility for recycling beyond and increases already decided.

Peter Norman
in Brussels

Productivity aim for shipbuilders

Prospects for shipbuilding are beginning to improve, but a significant change in the market for new ships is at least two years away, according to British Shipbuilders.

The loss-making state shipbuilding corporation gave a warning the improvement depended on there being no set backs internationally and stressed that the end of the recession was not yet in sight.

British Shipbuilders, which is faced with intense competition from the few yards that are being pinched, is heavily dependent on the Government's shipbuilding intervention fund for subsidies.

In a survey of the British shipbuilding industry, the corporation stated: "There is still a big gap between world supply and demand for new tonnage, and British Shipbuilders continues to fight for survival."

Constraints preventing British produce from having a greater prominence in the market were quality, price and availability of British-made components.

The findings come from a study commissioned by the working party on international production costs associated with the manufacture of electronic consumer goods in the United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea and West Germany.

British Shipbuilders received orders in the final three months of last year for ten ships totalling 180,610 tons gross, the best since the second quarter of 1977. Throughout last year, a total of 29 merchant ships were ordered totalling 313,487 tons gross, valued at £253 million, compared with only 17 ships of 86,588 tons gross the previous year.

UK home electronics industry 'needs respite from cheap imports'

By Bill Johnstone

The Government has consistently failed at EEC level to discourage West Germany and the Irish Republic from diverting consumer electronic goods into Britain, especially those from Taiwan, according to the sector working party of the National Economic Development Council.

Its report published today emphasizes the growing presence of the consumer electronics market, the report says.

It points out that Japanese imports of colour televisions have been restricted because of the patent held by the Germans, who have controlled the import penetration into Europe.

The Japanese have concentrated on the expanding black and white market, particularly with small portable televisions. But the respite in the colour television field will not last since the protection under the patent is soon to expire.

The working party is confident that voluntary restraint agreements covering imports from Japan, Singapore, Taiwan and Korea can work if they are observed by all members of the EEC.

"Loopholes must be plugged. It is no use being protected against direct imports if goods can come in via a fellow EEC member."

Despite the disappearance of the PAL licensing system and fall in television rental business the working party is optimistic. It foresees benefits if the Japanese can be encouraged to bring their technology to the United Kingdom, enhancing Britain's chances of cornering part of the new home electronics market.

A prominent position in that market can be achieved but "there must be some United Kingdom development of the home electronics systems of the future if the present unhappy state of affairs is not to be perpetuated".

The supplier who can sustain a prominent place in the field of television, both black and white and colour, will command

Tough steps needed to protect textiles

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Strong measures will be required to ensure that Britain's textile and clothing industries survive as major suppliers to the domestic market and, faced with a period of retrenchment this year, the strengthening of links between manufacturers and retailers will be vital.

This is the central conclusion of a high-level panel of retailers, manufacturers and trade unionists set up under the aegis of the National Economic Development Office to reinforce the ability of the United Kingdom clothing industry to supply the home market on commercially realistic terms.

The latest report by the Joint Textile Committee's Manufacture/Retailers' Panel published yesterday is a timely reminder of the threat posed to employment in the industry from the continuing inflow of cheap imports of key items against the background of the industry's demand for the Government to adopt a rougher approach through the EEC.

The committee has sought, through a series of meetings and occasional exhibitions to reverse the trend which led retailers to place orders in low-cost countries for large volume merchandise which has a fairly unpredictable demand. These include knitted shirts, jerseys and pullovers, woven trousers and jeans, blouses and men's and boys' woven shirts.

As the rest of the trend part of the new home electronics market can be achieved but "there must be some United Kingdom development of the home electronics systems of the future if the present unhappy state of affairs is not to be perpetuated".

The supplier who can sustain a prominent place in the field of television, both black and white and colour, will command

Absurdity of cutting back S Wales coal production

From Dr Alan Williams

Sir, It is absurd that in a time of growing world energy shortage, one half of the South Wales coalfield is being threatened with extinction.

The British Steel Corporation's drastic closure plans and increased coking coal imports will destroy the market for one half of South Wales's coal production.

The EEC countries have all resisted coal imports by subsidizing domestic production. During 1978 West Germany spent £27 million on coking coal subsidies equivalent to £12 a tonne; France spent £15 a tonne and Belgium £24 whilst in Britain the subsidy was barely £1 a tonne. The EEC TUC is asking for a £10 tonne subsidy on coking coal.

The South Wales coalmines must remain open for other reasons - also those of world energy supply.

During the 1970s world oil prices have risen ten-fold, to a minimum of \$26 a barrel or \$24 a tonne of coal equivalent. It is probable that during the 1980s oil prices will continue to rise substantially in real terms and this could be accompanied with an acceleration of imports of coal.

In this way the 1980s are destined to see a growing world energy shortage. The Government's planned expansion of the nuclear power programme will not produce energy until the 1990s yet we have 20 pits in Wales threat-

ened with closure that could produce energy throughout the 1980s.

In a recent EEC document on the future of coal it is anticipated that the demand for coal within the Community will double by 2000. The countries where coal will be mined within the EEC will be the United Kingdom and Germany principally, with Britain supplying the most.

We would be the main producers because we have the best working seams of coal. During 1978-79 the average cost of British coal production was £24.10 a tonne, whilst in South Wales the higher quality coal cost £36.10 a tonne. Nevertheless this compares with an average cost of production in 1978 for West Germany of £40 a tonne, France £42 and Belgium £56. It makes no sense in European terms to close coalmines in South Wales without our closing all those on the Continent first.

But what Europe needs and what the world needs is a rapid expansion of the coal industry.

The British people must not allow the fanatic monetarism of this Government to commit overkill in the steel industry and at the same time devastate the mining industry and the economy of South Wales.

Yours faithfully,
DR ALAN WILLIAMS,
Cwmbran,
Alynchop Road,
Carmarthen.
January 30.

Contracting-out option in state pensions

From Mr W. A. Sibly

Sir, I am glad that Mr Nottage acknowledges (January 30) that the contracting-out option has not in fact increased the total cost of National Insurance benefits, whether they are met from National Insurance contributions or general taxation. But I am puzzled to understand his view that the Chancellor should be concerned that about 3 per cent of the total cost has shifted from National Insurance contributions to general taxation - this of course results from the recent increase in the rate of National Insurance contributions.

Since it was formed the panel has initiated a number of discussions between major retailers and manufacturers, and in the jeans and blouses sector there is clear evidence that a number of United Kingdom companies has increased capacity.

But a major problem has been how to indicate which retailers were genuinely seeking to increase the level of import substitution. A further problem has been that some of the areas identified by the panel as representing major import substitution opportunities through the working of the GATT Multi-Fibre Arrangement - blouses, jeans and childrenswear do not appear to have materialized.

The panel stressed: "It remains true that a number of retailers wish to strengthen their United Kingdom supply base, and for this reason it is important for manufacturers to persist with in-depth exploration of retailers' requirements".

A number of major retailers, including British Home Stores, Littlewoods, Owen Owen and J. Hepworth Son has been involved in building up its United Kingdom supplies, but most of the deals negotiated so far have been on a small scale.

The report noted: "In view of the effective support given to the overseas competitors of the United Kingdom garment and textile industries by other commercial systems and Governments strong measures need taking if United Kingdom industries are to survive as major suppliers".

The country, the report said, needed to ask itself what would happen to the price and variety of garments, to employment and to the balance of payments if only 10 per cent instead of the 1978 level of 72 per cent of home demand by value were to be supplied domestically.

A number of major retailers, including British Home Stores, Littlewoods, Owen Owen and J. Hepworth & Son has been involved in building up its United Kingdom supplies, but most of the deals negotiated so far have been on a small scale.

Many companies involved with high volume production use automatic machines to test and sort products and these vary from very simple to very complex devices. The use of serial numbers puts a sorting machine high, but by no means

at the top of the scale.

Yours faithfully,
M. TONGUE,
28 D'Arby Way,
Tollesbury D'Arby,
Maldon,
Essex.

January 24.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Drilling programme needed to test Falklands oil potential

From Sir Bernard Braine, MP
Sir, Lord Shackleton's letter of January 14 in which Michael Frenchman is criticized for giving a misleading picture in his article "How much oil off the Falklands?" requires a reply.

It was Lord Shackleton himself who first aroused serious interest in the subject in his own comprehensive and valuable "Survey of the Falkland Islands" in 1976. Earlier there may have been doubts. Richard Crossman, for example, revealed in his "Diaries" that the matter was discussed by the Cabinet on October 24, 1969.

"Frankly no one knows if there is any oil there or not, and, as I said, this may be a underestimate. The Foreign Office said the only thing to do was to conceal the suggestion and prevent any testing".

Indeed, it was a cautious footnote in Lord Shackleton's survey that drew attention to the United States Geological Survey's estimate that the Falkland Islands area might yield up to nine times proven North Sea reserves.

Nobody gives undue credence to that estimate but the fact remains that oil companies have considered it worthwhile recently to undertake expensive seismic and other surveys in the area, possibly to conclude that their future would be better assured than it is at present.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Peering through the banking gloom

The Government has always maintained, and quite rightly, that its monetary policy would take time to work.

Credit demand would take some months to respond to real interest rates; and it would take appreciably longer for wage awards to respond to a fall in the real money supply. In that sense, while the financial markets may have got it right in believing that a 17 per cent MLR represented the top of the present interest rate cycle, one need have little sympathy with them for the way in which they subsequently tried to jump the gun in the expectation that 17 per cent MLR would prove short-lived.

Even so, the time when the Government's policy should be starting to produce some tangible results ought now to be in sight.

On the face of it, therefore, yesterday's figures from the London clearing banks, pointing to an underlying rise in loan demand in the January banking month of around £1,000m, is hardly reassuring, albeit that part at least will have represented switching from market to overdraft borrowing in the face of the sharp rise in the money market interest rates.

Are there, then, any straws to clutch at? Possibly. There do at least seem to be signs that personal sector loan demand is starting to subside, in which case involuntary stockbuilding by the corporate sector (and perhaps some precautionary stockbuilding ahead of the steel strike) may provide a reasonable interpretation of what has been happening.

If that is the case, then it may be that bank lending figures will start to improve over the next couple of months as destocking by the manufacturing sector starts to gather pace. Certainly, they will need to if any Budget promise of lower interest rates is to mean with immediate effect rather than later this spring.

Small company audits

Maintaining the status quo

Arguments over the need to audit the accounts of small companies come to a head this week, with a discussion at the council meeting of the English Institute today. The council is expected to be more or less evenly divided upon the subject.

If so, then the split will reflect the feeling of the interested parties none too accurately. For the odd thing about this debate has been, not how great the pressure is for retention of the audit requirement on all companies, but how slight the pressure is for its abolition.

The arguments for abolition are straightforward enough. First, that in the case of very small companies (sole traders and the like), the expense of audit is likely to be far greater than the benefit conferred—to shareholders, creditors, and other interested parties; second, that in the case of many of the rest, the systems audited anyway are likely to be so erratic that a clean audit certificate probably means little, and a plethora of dirty ones will bring the profession into disrepute; third, that the development of higher auditing standards for big companies is likely to be retarded if they must apply equally to the small.



Mr David Young, chairman of the Auditing Practices Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

The arguments against amendment are equally clear cut: that creditors and outside shareholders, in particular, need the protection of an independent view on the financial health of the enterprise; that management often relies on the compulsory audit as an aid to "good housekeeping"; that the review proposed in lieu of the annual audit has most of its vices and none of its virtues; and last but not least, that abolition of the statutory requirement might put some small accountants out of business.

On the face of it the balance is pretty even. But there are two reasons for supposing that the anti-abolitionists will have their way. First, the possibility that small company accounts will be qualified by the dozen does not appear to be raising doubts in the minds of any users about the efficacy

of the system: rather the contrary, if the submissions of the likes of the Midlands Industry Group and the Accounts Users Group are any guide. And second, there is no real pressure for change from those who risk the ignominy of a qualification—and who pay the bill: small companies themselves.

Associated Fisheries Rewards of retrenchment

A return to profits at Associated Fisheries represents the rewards of retrenchment. Pre-tax profits of £2.2m against the previous year's loss of £2.4m reflect much reduced losses from trawling and a better performance from the land-based activities, including storage, transport and engineering. But the demise of the British fishing industry continues as the EEC debate on a common fisheries policy moves into its third year.

All of which leaves Associated performing a delicate balancing act under its new chairman, Mr Keane Fitzgerald, who is also chairman of 34.5 per cent shareholder Eastern Produce. The problem is: how far should Associated run down its fleet to restore liquidity and risk being unable (in EEC Commissioners' eyes at least) to fulfil its legal quota levels currently under discussion.

Over the year the fleet has dropped from 80 to 50 vessels and of these, 20 are laid up and a further 6 are performing oilrig standby duties.

Ahead of the accounts, Associated will only say that disposals have been made at a little over scrap value, although the market, at least, is hoping for a significant improvement in a balance sheet which contained £7m of borrowings at the last year end.

Despite the return to the dividend lists—a full-year payment of 1p net—the shares up 1p to 55p are still speculative. Suggestions that net asset values could rise to around 160p a share on latest disposals could be a long way off-beam. But Associated has undoubtedly attracted some predatory glances in recent months, although Eastern Produce insists its interest is only as an investment.

Oil prices

Betting on a fall.

Declining spot prices on international oil markets should give the multinationals the chance to replenish some of their longer term contract supplies. All the multinationals have become short of crude for their refineries as sales at spot prices to independents and on government to government deals have cut traditional sources of supply, but as storage has filled to overflowing, and distressed selling of cargoes has emerged, producer governments have found it increasingly difficult to find buyers at substantially more than the official Opec member state selling price. The companies' technique must be to hold off from buying spot for as long as possible so that more and more distressed selling will come from independents no longer able even to finance the oil in storage or to risk further falls in the price. With little incentive for the producers to sell on spot, their intention must be to maintain their own official selling prices by cutting back production where necessary. If these circumstances company buyers are leaving for the Middle East to try and persuade producer governments to increase contract levels at government selling prices.

The effect will be, if anything, to lend support to the wave of official price increases following Saudi Arabia's move. Providing oil is sold on contract, the multinationals will be ready buyers. Long term access remains the name of the game, and until such time as the companies have more contract crude than they need as a result either of recession or increased production, they will be prepared to pay the new high prices to get it. The less easy it becomes for the Opec members to sell their production, the more chances of the multinationals to shop around and for some sort of sense to return to differentials between different quality crudes.

But as it is taking time for the crude taken away from the multinationals' long term to re-emerge in the markets at reasonable prices, so it will take time for Opec price unity to be reimposed. In the meantime the backdating of the latest increases to January 1st will take much of the benefit of windfall stock profits, and the relatively low price of Aramco crude will continue to have the effect of depressing refinery margins for companies like Shell and BP, which are outside the consortium.

Business Diary: Two tiny ladies of Toy Town

Liverpool

They still tell the story here of the founder of a local engineering firm whose idea of rewarding long service was to give employees a little badge. The day duly came round when the founder himself was in retirement, by which time a collection box was circulating on the shop floor, so that the founder's departure could be suitably commemorated.

When the box was opened, so they say, it was found to be full of little long-service badges.

Now, how you regard this gesture probably depends upon which side of the management-worker gulf—the sometimes seems to divide Merseyside as surely as does the Mersey River itself—your sympathies lie.

Whatever your sympathies, however, the point here seems to be that working people have a ready and individual response to what they see as high-handedness on the part of an employer.

This at any rate was what went through my mind yesterday as I wandered around the Birne Road factory of Meccano Limited. Meccano is the subsidiary of Ralph Ehrmann's Airfix, whose workers have been sitting in since they were made redundant at least as an hour's notice three weeks before Christmas.

This is not the first and it

probably will not be the last sit-in on Merseyside. It is, however, a special sit-in for Mrs Rosa Owens, who showed me round Meccano's chill, dingy premises yesterday.

Mrs Owens, a General and Municipal Workers' Union shop steward, came to Meccano 20 years ago. It was her first job and unless the union-management joint committee come up with a suitable buyer for the firm, it could also be her last.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says that she can remember only two strikes, the last long before Airfix took over.

Mrs Owens looks very much the part in her role as shop steward in a toy factory. She is four feet nine inches tall; her friend, Mrs Rose Hanley, who has been at Meccano for 22 years and is now the sit-in's treasurer is only half an inch taller.

They are nice ladies, for whom you would instinctively stand up for on the bus. Together they have given more than half a century of service. Mrs Owens says

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gilts weaken but equities hold their ground

There was little respite for gilt-edged ahead of yesterday's January banking figures. An early rally after Monday's weakness due to the squeeze on credit soon petered out, and the tone was already ominously soft at lunch-time. When the figures for the banking month in mid-January came out at 2.30 per cent falls of up to a pound in longs were soon recorded. Even at the close short-dated gilt-edged were between 2 and 4 off, and among longs falls of 1% were widespread. Dealers reported that gilts remained weak as business finished.

The reason for the trouble was the rise in sterling advances of London clearing banks to the UK private sector in the five weeks to January 16 of £1.81m. This is said to point to an underlying trend towards an increase, allowing for seasonal distortions, of £1.00m. The authorities let it be known that the growth in the M3 version of money supply was slower than in bank lending. It apparently advanced by around one per cent.

This leaves the growth in M3 above the Government's target range. Involuntary investment in stocks and round-tripping bank customers borrowing money from banks and refunding it to the money market are both being blamed—but whatever the reasons, dealers now accept that there will almost certainly be no fall in Maximum Lending Rate before the Budget. At some stage no, the authorities' funding programme will be resumed.

Equities turned out to be made of sterner stuff than gilts and despite a somewhat easier trend at the close, managed to hold on, in a few cases, to earlier gains.

Trading had got off to a brisk start as prices edged ahead, aided by some small buying and a lot of bear closing as dealers raced to get their books in order

ahead of the bank lending figures.

Situation stocks continued to hold firm at 375p but falls in Fisons 3p down to 279p, BAT's 2p off at 256p and Reed International 4p off at 16p.

Oil shares came in for buying, in particular the second liners, following BNOC's announcement of further price rises in its North Sea oil. However, after some good gains early on most followed the market's trend and finished easier later in the afternoon. Lasmo were particularly active among the second liners closing 3p up at 443p, after 449p, on bid speculation while Siebeins dipped 2p to 676p after 683p. Others to lose ground included Bumrah 2p to 183p, Imperial Continental Gas 2p to 693p while Cawoods finished unchanged at 156p, after 161p.

GEC were 6p better at 356p but Decca encountered profit-taking and dipped 7p to 480p in the ordinary and 10p to 374p in the 'A'. The original bidder Racial also took a beating sliding 7p to 213p, but Plessey rose 2p to 133p on press suggestions that they might be next on Racial's acquisition list.

Elsewhere on the bid front, Armitage Shanks improved 1p to 971p on hopes of a higher offer following Ceramic Investors' increased stake.

Montague L Meyer rose 4p to 96p on a speculative run while similar increases also followed for rises in Renold, 3p to 73p; Glazier, 468p; Beecham at 119p and Hawker Siddeley at 184p. ICI managed

95p and Hall Bros Steamship 6p to 161. The latter after news that Shirstar had sold its entire holding in the group.

Peter Brotherhood, the machinery and power-plant maker, is no stranger to bid rumours, but once again they are to be heard. This time it is supposed to be a foreign concern particularly interested in Brotherhood's know-how in turbines. The shares are 65p.

Profit-taking wiped 3p from GEC at 174p—which had been the centre of speculation following British Car Auction's recent acquisition of 7% per cent of the equity—and 12p from Sotheby Parke-Bernet at 493p.

Among companies reporting Unitel improved 12p to 160p after a 41 per cent increase in profits at the half-way stage coupled with news of a promising German acquisition for £3.4m. Crouch Gravel rose 2p to 81p on its half-year but Stenbergs dipped 1p to 108p and Aeronautics rose 2p to 65p.

Shipping shares were relatively firm spot, helped by some interest in Ocean Transport and Trading which boosted its price 4p to 1024p. This in turn provided Farness Withy with a 5p rise to 248p as P & O Dido managed a 1p gain at 1134p.

Latest results

| Company | Sales | Profit | Earnings | Div | Prev | Years' |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------|-----------|
| Armitage Shanks (F) | 46,973(42.2) | 1,024(1.4) | 1,024(1.4) | 3,01(1.2) | 10/4 | 4,22(5.1) |
| Associated Fish (F) | 73,677(1) | 2,2(2.4b) | 73,74(3.97b) | 0.5(1.1) | — | 1.0(—) |
| Asoci. Fish (F) | 7,9(6.3) | 0.35(0.28) | 8,45(6.72) | 1,07(1.0) | 1/5 | —(4.0) |
| Crouch Gravel (I) | —(—) | 0.13(0.02) | 0.46(0.32) | —(—) | — | —(0.75) |
| Lon & Garfurd (I) | 13,13(12.0) | 0.19(0.36) | 0.69(0.83) | 0.32(0.32) | 8/4 | —(1.09) |
| Stenbergs (G) | 13,17(20.7) | 1.9(1.4) | 5.9(5.1) | 2,1(1.67) | 1/4 | —(5.0) |
| Unitel (I) | 31,7(20.7) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown net of tax on pence per share. In establishing gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net of gross revenue for both half-years; b, loss. | | | | | | |

Crouch held back by Irish results

Half-time profits of Crouch Group, the housebuilders who are now committed to property development, rose 23 per cent to £36.6m. Turnover rose 27 per cent to £7.5m.

Profits would have been higher had it not been for the Irish housebuilding arm, Crouch (Ireland), which chairman Mr Ronald Clempson said continued to turn in a poor performance.

Last year the group reorganized its management in Ireland but Mr Clempson said that with the general economic situation, the company had failed to improve.

It is a potential lossmaker, and we may dispose of it, he said. Negotiations were already in hand to remedy the situation.

Elsewhere, difficult conditions throughout the construction industry affected Crouch Construction, although it has been successful in obtaining new contracts in the private sector.

Mr Clempson said the first-half profits were generated by the traditional aspects of the group, with a fillip from its new property investment and development, which he sees as eventually playing a dominant role in profits.

It has completed the letting of a development in New York ahead of time and the rental income was higher than expected. The rent for properties in the United Kingdom has also been above expectations. Both these will be reflected in part at the year-end stage, but the full benefit will come in the first half of next year.

The group says the year will show a further strengthening of the balance sheet as the current office development programme is completed and increased rental income becomes significant. Bank loans and overdrafts are shown in the last accounts at £5.3m.

The shares rose 2p to 81p, and the gross interim dividend is boosted 7 per cent to 1.535p.

Jones Woodhead's French acquisition

Leeds-based Jones Woodhead and Sons is making a takeover in France. It has agreed to buy 75 per cent of Construction et Réfection Technique et Moderne of Clichy, a 62m French francs (about £929,500).

The net assets of CRTM at end-1978 were 6.35m francs while its sales for 1979 are expected to top 27m francs. It makes shock absorbers under the brand name Amortex. The contract is conditional on specific trading targets for 1979 being achieved. French Government approval and a satisfactory report from Woodhead's investigating accountants. Woodhead's activities cover springs and suspensions, general engineering, automotive parts and constructional.

Child Health Trust's offer oversubscribed

Subscription lists opened and closed yesterday for the Child Health Research Investment Trust which is aimed at raising money for the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children in London.

The issue, which was to raise £500m, was just oversubscribed. Applications for up to 50,000 shares will be allotted in full. The rest will receive 98.3 per cent of their applications. Dealings in the shares start next Monday.

Lloyds Bank launches smaller firms trust

Lloyds Bank is to launch its first new unit trust for four years this weekend.

Around 60 per cent of the portfolio of the smaller companies and Recovery Fund will be invested in smaller companies with a minimum market capitalization of £1m, with the balance in high-yielding stocks

Foods also showed some stability following fairly heavy falls recently after fears of another price war. Kwik Save Discount rose 1p to 103p, and Billards was unchanged at 151p after some recently disappointing interim figures.

Banks' bore up fairly well considering the bad bank lending figures although most were easier on the day, after what had looked like quite a strong start. Lloyds were firm at 289p while a fall of 3p was registered in Midland at 368p and National Westminster at 346p and Barclays at 418p both retreated 2p.

At the same time, discount houses experienced further setbacks in line with the sharp falls in the gilt market as dealers marked prices lower. The one exception being Union Discount which rose 5p to 393p.

Among companies reporting Unitel improved 12p to 160p after a 41 per cent increase in profits at the half-way stage coupled with news of a promising German acquisition for £3.4m.

Stenbergs, 108p, was 4p up at 99p.

Ferranti maintained its recent strong performance, improving another 2p to 492p while Bowthorpe advanced 3p to 106p and Berric was wanted 4p up at 99p.

Engineers continued to disregard the steel strike for the time being anyway, although the tone was softer at the close. Dowty was confident ahead of its price today, rising 7p to 161p but Metal Box at 236p; GKN at 262p; and Tubes at 282p were all a couple of pence lower.

Gold shares were in a more subdued move as the bullion price continued to stabilize.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £88.412m (13,715 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Lasmo, Cons Gold Fields, Racial, ICI, Aaronson Bros, BAT and GEC.

Profits up as Unitech buys German company

By Rosemary Unsworth

Unitedech, the electronic component group, has turned in a strong first half performance and announced a German acquisition worth £3.4m.

The group, which is based at Reading, pushed up pretax profits by 41 per cent to £1.98m, while turnover rose 53 per cent from £20.7m to £31.8m in the six months to December 1, 1979. The share price rose 12p to 260p following the news.

The corrective measures taken in various divisions last year would not be fully reflected in earnings until the second half of the current year.

Mr Peter Curry said that the group intended to broaden its component marketing activities, particularly its services to the telecommunications and data processing industries. But demand for consumer-based products, such as supplies to television manufacturers, had reflected the downturn in that sector, although those products continued to show an overall profit.

Sales and pretax profits last year amounted to £11.5m and £273,000 respectively. The company, which is based in Hamburgh, holds six franchises including Intel which Unitech already operates in Britain and France.

Mr Curry said he expected the full year results to be better than last year's £3.56m. While orders and sales continue for the present to increase at a satisfactory rate we anticipate some slowing down in 1980.

The interim dividend has been increased by 20 per cent from 2.5p gross to 3p gross which was forecast at the time of the rights issue.

Unitech has used the rights issue to pay £3.4m cash for Alfred Neyer Elektronik, a major German electronic component distributor, subject to pretax profits of at least £93,000 for the year to December 31, 1979. Net assets amounted to £1.825m in December 1978.

Sales and pretax profits last year amounted to £11.5m and £273,000 respectively. The company, which is based in Hamburgh, holds six franchises including Intel which Unitech already operates in Britain and France.

Mr Curry said he expected the full year results to be better than last year's £3.56m. While orders and sales continue for the present to increase at a satisfactory rate we anticipate some slowing down in 1980.

The interim dividend has been proposed which, with the interim dividend of 1.71p, makes a total of 5.99p gross, a 20 per cent increase over 1978's 5.28p. This follows last year's 78 per cent increase after a rights issue and leaves the dividend twice covered.

During the day's stock exchange trading, the share price slipped a couple of pence and settled at 63p, five points above its 1979 "low". The yield is 9.5 per cent and the p/e ratio on a fully-taxed basis is 8.6.

Exports to Africa and the Far East where Aaronson has been developing new markets. The board anticipates that this growth will continue despite the weakening of net profit margins following the rise in sterling.

A final dividend of 4.28p gross has been proposed which, with the interim dividend of 1.71p, makes a total of 5.99p gross, a 20 per cent increase over 1978's 5.28p. This follows last year's 78 per cent increase after a rights issue and leaves the dividend twice covered.

During the day's stock exchange trading, the share price slipped a couple of pence and settled at 63p, five points above its 1979 "low". The yield is 9.5 per cent and the p/e ratio on a fully-taxed basis is 8.6.

Engineers continued to disregard the steel strike for the time being anyway, although the tone was softer at the close. Dowty was confident ahead of its price today, rising 7p to 161p but Metal Box at 236p; GKN at 262p; and Tubes at 282p were all a couple of pence lower.

The impact on margins was seen mainly in the second half when there was considerable increase in the price of raw

Aaronson margins under pressure

By Our Financial Staff

Despite record profits and sales last year, Aaronson Brothers, the veneer merchants, were hit by reduced margins which have continued to affect profitability in the current year.

Pretax profits rose by 15 per cent to £4m and turnover went up by 37 per cent to £49.6m in the year to September 30, 1979.

But trading margins slipped from last year's 9.9 per cent to 8.39; which the group hopes to restore to their previous levels of 10 per cent through price increases and improved productivity.

The impact on margins was seen mainly in the second half when there was considerable increase in the price of raw

in sales and the total West German market share by two per cent.

Audi is faced with the task of raising its stake in a market which, in Western Europe, is likely to fall by between five and 10 per cent this year.

United Technologies

Hartford, Connecticut.—United Technologies achieved record net income and sales for the fourth quarter and the full year 1979. Mr Harry J. Gray, chairman and chief executive officer, reported.

Net income for the last quarter climbed by 44 per cent to \$9.03m (about £5.9m).

Operations of Carrier Corporation, which last summer became a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Technologies, are consolidated in the results since July 1 last year. Sales for the final quarter totalled \$2.97m. Up 75 per cent. Net income for the whole of 1979 rose by 35 per cent to \$32.56m. Fully-diluted earnings per share rose 55.71 for the year—a 20 per cent gain on 1978.

Sales for 1979 rose by 45 per cent to \$9.03m.

The order backlog crossed the \$10,000 mark during the year for the first time in the corporation's history, rising to \$10,500m on December 31—up 21 per cent.

Briefly

PENSION FUND TRUST

The Pensions Fund Property Unit Trust (PFPUT) is making an offer of £2,025 per unit to yield 5 per cent. During 1979, income distributions from the fund rose from £84 to £104 per unit while the total return (capital and income combined) on the units was 24 per cent. This compared with 5 per cent from British Government Stock and 10 per cent from equities.

HENDERSON-KENTON

Henderson-Kenton, the retail furniture chain, has acquired Greenhills, the Glasgow furniture store occupying three storeys of Granite House on the corner of Argyll Street and Trongate. The 32,000 sq ft store will be the group's largest city centre unit in the United Kingdom. It is being converted, re-fitted and will open in the spring.

ELSON & ROBINS

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Mitchell Cotts plans to resume tea exports

By Michael Prest

Tea may be exported in significant quantities from Mitchell Cotts' former estates in Uganda at the beginning of July for the first time since the plantations were nationalized by Idi Amin in 1972. But it will be at least five years before the estates are restored to their previous level of production.

Mitchell Cotts, an international trading, plantation and manufacturing group based in the United Kingdom, entered into an agreement with the Ugandan Government last November under which Mitchell Cotts will have 49 per cent of a new company set up to manage and own the four plantations. The Government will hold 51 per cent of the equity.

Full details of the deal are still under negotiation, but it is understood that Mitchell Cotts' share of the equity in the new company could be covered by the long-delayed settlement of terms for the original state takeover. Before 1973 Mitchell Cotts also owned two coffee plantations on which no agreement has been reached.

Mr Anthony Ballantyne-Evans, a Mitchell Cotts director with long experience of Uganda, said that the estates had been "extremely profitable." Outside estimates suggest that in the last year in which they operated fully, the tea plantations contributed about £500,000 out of total profits of £6.5m, a return of 20 per cent on assets employed in Uganda.

Now, of course, Mitchell Cotts will be entitled to only 49 per cent of the dividends. The company is confident that the high yield from the tea bushes, combined with the tea's good quality, will allow the estates easily to return to profitability. If the revival scheme goes to plan, the new company could break even towards the end of 1982.

Options

Traded options remained in the doldrums yesterday as the total number of contracts rose by only 71 from the previous day's level to 473.

Racial dominated proceedings again, accounting for 145 contracts, with the February 240p series holding the Hmelight as the share price dipped 7p to 213p. Speculative attention prompted some interest in Consolidated Gold Fields where the April 500p series featured strongly.

Traditional options reported quieter conditions with most inquiries concerning second liners, although a put was arranged in Cons Gold and a double in Racial.

Wall Street

New York, Feb 5.—Stock prices fell in active trading this morning as dealers sought to profit from one and the Dow Jones Industrial average shed two-and-a-half points.

General Motors slipped 1 to 581.

Yesterday it reported a sharp fall in quarterly quarter profits.

Ford Motor and Chrysler were unchanged at 334 and 111, respectively.

Northern Telecom rose 1 to 413.

Yesterday it said it had signed a \$100m contract to supply electronic switching systems to American Telephone.

February 4: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 6.33 points down at 875.05.

Silver down

SILVER. Futures lost another dollar on scattered trading despite the narrowing of the gap on established positions.

Speculators, faced with sharply lower prices in the September and December contracts, reduced their

positions in the September and December contracts.

March 337.00; April 340.00; May 342.00; June 345.00; July 348.00; August 351.00; September 354.00; October 357.00; December 360.00.

GOLD. Feb. 3649.00-3650.00; March 3649.00-3650.00; June 3650.00-3651.00; July 3651.00-3652.00; August 3652.00-3653.00; September 3653.00-3654.00; October 3654.00-3655.00; December 3655.00-3656.00.

COPPER. Copper futures closed off the March 160.50-161.00; April 161.00-161.50; July 161.50-162.00; August 162.00-162.50; September 162.50-163.00; October 163.00-163.50; December 163.50-164.00.

SUGAR. Futures were bid 160 to 161 and 162 to 163 on the main and continuous sugar bourse, marked by a number of sugar refineries, covering 160,000-165,000 tons.

March 160.75; April 161.00; May 161.25; June 161.50; July 161.75; August 162.00; September 162.25; October 162.50; December 162.75; January 163.00.

SOYABEAN OIL. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

SOYABEAN MEAL. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO SOYABEAN OIL. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO SOYABEAN MEAL. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE OIL. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE MEAL. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE FLOUR. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE PULP. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE BEANS. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE FLOUR. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE PULP. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE BEANS. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170.50; September 170.50-171.00; October 171.00-171.50; December 171.50-172.00; January 172.00-172.50.

CHICAGO COFFEE FLOUR. Futures closed higher—Sterling, April 162.50-163.00; May 163.00-163.50; June 163.50-164.00; July 164.00-164.50; August 164.50-165.00; September 165.00-165.50; October 165.50-166.00; December 166.00-166.50; January 166.50-167.00; February 167.00-167.50; March 167.50-168.00; April 168.00-168.50; May 168.50-169.00; June 169.00-169.50; July 169.50-170.00; August 170.00-170

Stock Exchange Prices

Early gains not held

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 28. Dealings End, Feb 8. § Contango Day, Feb 11. Settlement Day, Feb 18.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

LET THE GIN BE HIGH & DRY!

Really Dry Gin

John Foord

plant and machinery valuers

plant and machinery valuers

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

NON-SECRETARIAL

IS YOUR'S A FACE THAT SAYS 'WELCOME'?

We have well paid, top flight receptionist jobs for welcoming faces in art galleries, publishers advertising agencies and other interesting companies in and around Mayfair. Jobs where you have to take responsibility, remember facts and faces and deal with important clients, sometimes even play the role of diplomat. WE ARE RECRUITING FOR a small exclusive Mayfair company. Lots of interesting visitors. 45 w.p.m. typing.

£4,900

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (just down from Finsbury) 01-829 1264

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT

(Aged 24-35)

From 24,000 p.a.

Required by young progressive Estate Agents/Surveyors with previous experience of invoice control, expenditure breakdown and payment, salary preparation and general accounts work.

Pat Pledger,
Personnel Officer,
Edward Erdman and Company,
6 Grosvenor Street, W1X 0AD.
Tel. 01-829 8191.

BARGE CRUISING SOUTH OF FRANCE

Crew—comprising of 2 excellent cooks and 2 deckhands—will be required for our luxury converted barge which is sailing the Canal du Midi this summer. From April to October preferably. Spanish speaking desirable but not essential—if only to communicate with French skipper!

Terms and conditions available on demand.

Please contact JOHN MORCAN TRAVEL, 33 Albany Street, London, W1X 3EP. Tel. 01-408 0374.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE Advertising Agency

Agency. Small responsible, experienced secretarial required for busy agency. Switchboard experience essential. Salary negotiable. All expenses paid. Ring Mrs Wilson on 01-581 7030.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CARETAKER/HOUSE SITTER

We are looking for an active, mature woman who would be willing to take on a house sitting in a small rural country house.

We would have no objections to a woman whose husband goes away for a month or two. Ideally, ideally the position would suit somebody who has the time to do some light cleaning, or a housekeeper.

The duties would be to have the house in a presentable condition, to keep own accommodation clean and tidy, and occasionally to prepare meals for the family. Two people 2-3 times per week. There is little help to be had from the outside world. The housekeeper would be a gardener and a professional cleaner, who would come to the house regularly when entertaining needs to be done.

In view of the minimum duration involved, the house offered is small, but extra facilities are available. We are providing free accommodation, lighting, heating and water. Telephone: 01-493 2981.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

MAYFAIR

Assistant required in lunch kitchen. Approximately 100 staff lunches plus Director's meals. Good salary and fringe benefits. Telephone:

01-493 2981

EXPERIENCED MARRIED COUPLES

We know our clients.

YOU know your job.

£200+ per clear week with excellent accommodation, meals, light, heating, water, telephone, etc. Apply to High Street Recruitment, London, W.1. 436 1033. No charges.

REQUERED

ARGENTINE GIRL, 18 years old, wishes to find a good English speaking job, say from April to September, to continue her English studies. Box 0480, F.

FRENCH GIRL, 19, student. Good English, needs to go to London, preferably to August. Interested in English speaking jobs. Box 0481, F.

MONTÉ CARLO.—Housekeeper required from April to August. Only 2 in family. Duties part week. Ability to speak French essential. Good self-starting, own luxury accommodation in modern 5-star hotel. Box 0482, F. The Times.

NON-SECRETARIAL

SUPERTRAVEL

REQUIRE THE FOLLOWING STAFF

RESORT REPRESENTATIVES
We are looking for staff, aged between 24 and 30, to be responsible for our resorts in Greece. They will be employed between April—October. A knowledge of Greek preferable.

VILLA GIRLS

We are looking for cooks to run our villas this summer in Corfu. Applicants should be 22 to 30, with a Cordon Bleu or similar diploma and/or practical experience of catering for 8-10 persons.

Please contact Camilla Trumble,
SUPERTRAVEL LTD.,
22 HANS PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1. TEL. 01-538 5161.

SECRETARIAL

American off company in Mayfair offers the following opportunities:

PA/SECRETARY

To participate in a wide range of organisational activities. Salary £5,000 and other benefits. Young general/secretarial person to assist in daily administration of our busy office. Salary £2,750-£2,850.

Contact Mary Pr. 409 0121 for an early appointment.

ABLE SECRETARY

(Subs market person)
An efficient secretary is required to assist our sports pub South Kensington station. Office hours 9.30 am to 4.30 pm. Monday to Friday. Salary £2,500 and 2 weeks holiday.

Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL

Doctors Secretary

Part-time/Full-time

Medical Secretary required for London Private Practice. Nursing experience an advantage. Good telephone. Applications in writing with C.V.

Apply Box 0386 F. The Times

Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants

Cecil Gee

The Managing Director of this international menswear company needs a first class Personal Secretary/PA. Applicants must be fully literate and capable of good shorthand and typing.

The work requires a lively intelligence, good personality, the ability to cope with pressure and the capacity to get along with all kinds of people. Good salary, etc., goes without saying.

Please send all biographical details with applications to Jennifer Newman, Cecil Gee, 39/45 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W1V 8AX.

2 EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

£2,500-£7,500 pa (plus clothes allowance and car) For experienced, very demanding but sometimes surprisingly approachable boss with hyper-active mind, who continually takes on more than he can handle. One of the secretaries must have good shorthand and telephone experience to be an asset. Good sense of humour and a good sense of humour are all essential. Cars are being made available to compensate for location. Please telephone.

LEON NORELL

The International Oriental Carpet Centre, 53-79 Highgate Road, London, NW5. Tel: 01-485 7788. Nearest Stations: Kentish Town and Gospel Oak. Private Car Park.

BIG MONEY OFFERS P.A. BIG MONEY

Around £30,000. In fact, this investment company is refurbishing its own house in an exclusive West End location and it's going to be beautiful. Business is mainly finance for firms, security systems, property development, etc. etc. etc. and now the Group Financial Controller (in his mid-40's) and his PA to him are looking for a secretary to join the dozen-or-so staff. Your ideal would be someone with excellent computer skills, fluent French, good shorthand and taking minutes at board meetings. Secretarial skills and general office experience are musts, though.

Mary Overton

Female Executives

Recruitment Consultants
27, Maudlin St., W1R 8LE
01-801 8788 or 07-493 1816
Open to men and women

Secretary/PA

£5,500 neg.

Excellent benefits This commodity brokers located in Pall Mall require a well-skilled shorthand secretary with admin. experience and research ability. Working for this senior sales executive the duties are challenging, the work rewarding. A unique opportunity for the right person to make a career for themselves in a stimulating, comparable world.

Tel. Miss Penelope McClane
039 6537/838 6530

Alfred Marks Staff Bureau
7 Lower Regent St., S.W.1
(just down from Piccadilly Circus)

Keep Cool at around £6,000!

Your diplomacy is of the utmost importance when working for the senior management of a prestigious engineering company. It's highly intelligent and busy man and he needs a level headed PA with a good sense of humour and the ability to charm important clients.

Ring Amanda Teale

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
01-505 1611

Experienced Secretary

26,000+

With top shorthand/typing skills required, the job may suit you. An investment in commercially orientated research, as well as in some statistical analysis. Excellent opportunities in a luxurious Park Lane office.

Please send details of age and experience to Mrs. G. Evans, General Telephone and Cables Ltd., 129 Park Lane, W.1. Tel. 01-582 8080.

SECRETARY

£4,098-£5,019

required by the head of our Cellular Pathology Department to assist in the administration and smooth running of a large research department. Accurate typing, audio experience, shorthand not essential. Four weeks holiday. Pension Scheme. Telephone 01-744 0999 or evening 720 0603.

YOUNG SECRETARY/PA

£5,000 + bonus

You'll be working for the senior partner of a major property company. Varied, interesting and exciting position with plenty of responsibility. Good shorthand and audio experience. Ring 01-744 0999.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

£2,750. Tel. 01-567 8521.

SECRETARIAL POST IN training department of NW London College involves contact with students and staff, and the preparation of liaison post for the right person.

La Gremme De La Gremme

Have you ever wished you were better employed?

WELL HERE'S THE OPPORTUNITY - The Times is well and truly back and we're looking for Telephone Sales staff to make up our team, to work in the exciting atmosphere of the No. 1 national newspaper, selling the benefits of our world famous classified columns.

However, it's not that easy - you will need 'O' level standard education and demonstrate a thoroughly professional approach - drive, enthusiasm and the ability to succeed working under pressure are just some of the qualities needed to carry out this challenging position. In return we will offer a complete sales training to ensure your success in your new career. We'll reward you with a generous basic salary on a 9 day fortnight plus a highly competitive bonus structure and 6 weeks holiday.

THE TIMES

Contact Angela Grindley on
01-8371234 ext 7164

or write to her at: The Times, Gray's Inn Rd, WC1X 8EX.

Rockware Group Limited DIRECTORS SECRETARIES

Windsor

Two top Secretaries are required at our attractive, new Group Headquarters in the centre of Windsor. Excellent salaries together with valuable benefits are offered in both cases. The first post, *Secretary to the Group Managing Director*, requires substantial experience at Board level. The second, *Secretary to the Managing Director International*, requires several years' experience at senior secretarial level together with the personal initiative necessary to cope during his frequent overseas visits. For further information, please telephone Tony Child on Windsor (95) 57421, or write with details of qualifications and experience to him at: Rockware Group Ltd., Rockware House, 13/21 Victoria Street, Windsor, Berks.

ROCKWARE

World Championship Sport in the 80's

A newly formed International Sports and Marketing Consultancy in W1 needs an attractive, experienced, and capable person, to run its prestige offices. Typing, shorthand or speed-writing and a good telephone manner, are essential, but more important is the ability to cope under pressure and always remain unflappable! Salary is negotiable in excess of £5,500. For the right person this is the chance to be an integral part of an exciting and new venture in World Sport. Initial interviews will take place this Friday, 8th February. For an appointment please telephone Gideon Lloyd on 01-439 8127.

SHORTHAND SECRETARY/P.A./ADMIN.

E.C.2
Flexi-hours
Commonsense and flexibility are more important than brains for this varied and interesting position to work as part of a team for a firm of Commodity Brokers. You will need to be well dressed and spoken and able to work on your own initiative to liaise with clients throughout the world and deal with all the office administration. You will, of course, get your just rewards as well as an excellent salary of £5,300.

Please ring 248 2684. Ref. 1894

WE SPECIALISE IN TOP EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

We concentrate on finding

TOP EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

vacancies in the City and West End for Secretaries with excellent skills and personal qualities to match, with a professional commercial background. If you fit this description we and some of our clients would like to meet you. Please ring to arrange an appointment to come and talk to Angela and Isobel.

TOPEX SECRETARIES

01-248 2684

Recruitment Consultants

49 BROMPTON ROAD,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3.
TEL: 01-584-4223

SHORTHAND SECRETARY

£5,500

A leading West End Jewellers require an experienced well skilled Secretary to act as P.A. to the Managing Director. To include a free lunch, 4 weeks annual leave, own office, etc. Tel. Miss Penelope McClellan 01-532 8527/8530.

Alfred Marks Staff Bureau
7 Lower Regent St., S.W.1
Just down from Piccadilly Circus

EARN £10,000 OR MORE

We are looking for a dynamic person to join our team of consultants. You will visit clients to discuss their secretarial needs and select suitable applicants. Good commercial and city experience required. Age about 30.

Please ring 01-493 8980

URGENT!

£5,600 neg

New, private, small but growing company in Knightsbridge require an efficient, experienced secretary with a mature and responsible disposition. First class shorthand and typing essential (60/100). Knowledge of French an asset. 4 weeks holiday. Pleasant surroundings and friendly atmosphere.

Contact Miss Blythe 734 4561

10 am to 5 pm

Circa £8,000 p.a. TOP P.A./SEC.

required for Mineral Brokers office in Holborn. Educational background not necessary. A low level of responsibility is required. Good telephone manner, capable of shorthand and typing. Excellent working under pressure. Excellent appearance and cheerful, team-spirited personality essential. Aged 25-30.

Please ring me at my office

01-404 3111

SALARY NEGOTIABLE FROM £6,000

Mature person for responsible position in a small firm of Finance/Property company near Sloane Square. A low level of responsibility is required. Good telephone manner, capable of shorthand and typing. Some accounting, arranging meetings and general office work. Good organisational skills, but not necessarily with high shorthand and typing speeds, to run with help of an Assistant in the department of six.

Please contact Barbara Charlton, RSPB, Remondis on 01-628 2667 quoting Ref. 5142.

SECRETARY

£5,500

The Personnel Manager of a prestigious Bradford-based Construction Company is seeking a Secretary with good organisational skills, but not necessarily with high shorthand and typing speeds, to run with help of an Assistant in the department of six.

Please contact Barbara Charlton, RSPB, Remondis on 01-628 2667 quoting Ref. 5142.

COSMETICS £5,500 + Free Cosmetics

Get out of mundane secretarial work - join this prestigious company as a Sales Executive. You will be monitoring sales achievements, preparing reports, handling clients, doing your own admin, and making arrangements. Job title: Sales Executive. For an exciting new career call Beverly Clark on 01-802 8655. For an exciting new career call Beverly Clark on 01-802 8655.

PA to CHAIRMAN c £5,500

Exceeding your career and assist the Chairman of this holding company in the running of his business. The duties will include the running of your own Marital Office. You will spend the time visiting clients, making arrangements, doing your own admin, and plenty of confidence. Call Jano Shaw on 01-802 8655.

SECS become EXECS! £5,000 + + +

This opportunity provides an excellent training into the Executive Secretary. Step one is learn the ropes by assisting the Managing Director, Step two is learn to run a business by assisting the Managing Director. Step three is to become a pure Admin PA. We'll have what it takes call Margaret Lehman on 01-802 8655 now!

Late opening Tuesday evening by appointment

01-828 8055

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

Alford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT

SECRETARY c. £5,000 plus Bonus

Our client, a major company in the oil and petrochemical engineering field with offices close to Merton Crescent Tube Station have an interesting and challenging position for a Secretary to Director of Sales.

Aged 25+, the successful applicant will have had senior secretarial experience, be able to work under pressure and be willing to work overtime when required.

The company offers, in addition to the excellent salary, an attractive benefits package including an annual increasing bonus, 4 weeks' holiday etc.

Please write with career details, quoting ref T/.. or, telephone:

Janice Littlejohn,
Gerrard Recruitment Service,
10 Argyl Street,
London, W1V 2BQ

Tel: 01-437 6816

Margery Hurst Centre

Career Consultants
47 Davies Street, W1
01-629 8812

S.W.1. £5,600 Negotiable

The young MD of a Paper Co. is looking for a PA/Secretary. The job is interesting, the office modern, and they require someone to join them immediately. Aged 25+,

100/150, 30p p.a. LVS and Company Pension Scheme.

S.W.1. £5,000

Senior Secretary/PA to work for the MD of a rapidly expanding Engineering Co. Aged 25+ with good organisational skills, good verbal and adaptable. Duties will include arranging meetings and luncheons, etc. Generous benefits package, a well established and committed company.

£5,000 negotiable.

Two Administrative P.A.s £5,000+

Buckingham Appointments is a very busy and successful firm of Recruitment. Staff in clients including many major UK and International Companies.

Our continuing expansion creates these interesting opportunities for 2 highly capable administrative PAs, who can—with secretarial support—take over the running of the office.

You'll be liaising with Sales Managers, Personnel Managers and procurement specialists. General duties—no need to be a typist.

in any of the following: Advertising, Administration, Personnel Agency work or similar environment. Ring Tony Williams now, on 01-822 8232 or until 6.30 pm, Buckingham Appointments, 205 Victoria Street, London SW1.

£6,000

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR—Entrepreneur Investment Co. seeks Administrator, Secretary to organise their office, staff recruitment and cope with the day to day problems of a busy office.

£5,000

NO SHORTHAND? Assistant with spoken French and good typing to join small friendly team involved in booking hotel accommodation for conferences, seminars, etc.

BOND ST BUREAU
(Recruitment Consultants)

629 3692 629 0641

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

PERSONAL CHOICE



Kenneth More and Angela Douglas in James Cameron's partly autobiographical play, *The Pump* (ITV, 9.00).
• The Moones (ITV, 10.30) ATV's investigation of the Unification Church led by the self-styled Rev Sun Myung Moon, who boasts that he will soon have the whole world in his hands and predicts that thousands of us will die in the process, digs deep into the sect's aims, teachings and financing, and comes up with very little that is creditable to either the megalomaniac leader or his creepily smiling disciples. Sociologists, psychiatrists, ex-Moones, the outgoing Archbishop of Canterbury—so to the screen they pop to deliver warnings about the sect, or outright condemnation of it. At one point, things turn nasty: a cameraman gets a bloody nose in a scuffle on a London pavement. Tears flow from distraught lapsed Moones and from parents whose son cannot be retrieved from the sect's embrace. An emotional documentary then, but dispassionately narrated by the reporter, Sue Jay.

• James Cameron, the master journalist, is only having us on when he says that his play *The Pump* (ITV, 9.00) is all invented, not imagined. We know full well it is his own adventure—seriously injured in a car crash in Bangladesh, flown back to Britain for heart surgery, hovering between life and death, not sure what the fact of his experience ends and where the fiction begins. I vividly remember Mr Cameron's factual fantasy as it began life as a BBC radio play in 1973, and it went on to win the Italia Prize for that year. Tonight, Kenneth More plays John Carter, James Cameron and James Cameron, John Carter is the narrator.

• Graf Spee (BBC 1, 9.25) hinges on the famous naval action in the River Plate in December 1939 when, after being locked in battle with three British cruisers, the German pocket battleship scuttled itself. David Howarth's documentary retells the story, but updates it with footage about British, German and New Zealand veterans of the battle who returned to the River Plate last year to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the sea clash.

• A rather touching concern for the half-forgotten corners of Britain informs the Radio 2 series *Rolf's Walkabout* in which Roll Harris, the genial Australian, coaches local singers and other entertainers in front of the microphone so that they can enjoy a brief moment of national glory. So far, Mr Harris has brought transient fame to Little Downham, Wainfleet, East Drayton and Wistow, and tonight (Radio 2, 10.02) it is the turn of Hodnet. *Salop...* Another musical odyssey, across the southern United States, reaches journey's end today (Radio 3, 2.55) when Anthony Wall, who has roamed the South to discover the state of health of traditional music finds the blues in Los Angeles holding on to life only by its finger-tips.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (R) REPEAT.

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT
 Approximately 8,000 sq. ft.—
 1,000 sq. ft. offices.
 Class A Industrial.
 3 miles. Heathrow
 Single storey unit with vacant
 possession. £165,000 o.n.o.

PHONE MR. BRIDGEMAN
 COLNBROOK (0281) 2811.

MAVFAIR, opp. Green Park
 Private office, 2nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 1st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 3rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 4th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 5th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 6th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 7th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 8th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 9th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 10th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 11th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 12th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 13th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 14th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 15th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 16th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 17th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 18th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 19th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 20th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 21st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 22nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 23rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 24th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 25th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 26th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 27th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 28th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 29th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 30th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 31st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 32nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 33rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 34th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 35th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 36th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 37th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 38th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 39th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 40th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 41st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 42nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 43rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 44th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 45th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 46th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 47th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 48th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 49th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 50th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 51st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 52nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 53rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 54th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 55th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 56th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 57th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 58th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 59th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 60th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 61st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 62nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 63rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 64th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 65th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 66th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 67th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 68th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 69th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 70th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 71st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 72nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 73rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 74th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 75th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 76th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 77th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 78th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 79th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 80th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 81st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 82nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 83rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 84th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 85th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 86th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 87th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 88th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 89th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 90th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 91st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 92nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 93rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 94th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 95th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 96th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 97th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 98th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 99th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 100th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 101st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 102nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 103rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 104th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 105th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 106th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 107th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 108th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 109th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 110th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 111th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 112th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 113th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 114th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 115th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 116th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 117th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 118th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 119th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 120th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 121st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 122nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 123rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 124th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 125th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 126th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 127th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 128th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 129th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 130th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 131st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 132nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 133rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 134th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 135th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 136th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 137th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 138th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 139th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 140th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 141st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 142nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 143rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 144th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 145th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 146th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 147th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 148th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 149th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 150th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 151st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 152nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 153rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 154th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 155th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 156th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 157th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 158th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 159th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 160th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 161st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 162nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 163rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 164th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 165th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 166th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 167th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 168th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 169th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 170th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 171st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 172nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 173rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 174th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 175th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 176th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 177th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 178th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 179th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 180th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 181st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 182nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 183rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 184th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 185th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 186th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 187th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 188th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 189th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 190th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 191st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 192nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 193rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 194th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 195th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 196th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 197th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 198th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 199th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 200th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 201st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 202nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 203rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 204th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 205th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 206th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 207th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 208th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 209th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 210th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 211th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 212nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 213rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 214th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 215th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 216th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 217th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 218th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 219th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 220th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 221st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 222nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 223rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 224th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 225th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 226th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 227th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 228th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 229th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 230th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 231st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 232nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 233rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 234th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 235th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 236th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 237th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 238th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 239th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 240th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 241st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 242nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 243rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 244th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 245th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 246th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 247th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 248th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 249th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 250th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 251st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 252nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 253rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 254th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 255th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 256th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 257th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 258th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 259th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 260th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 261st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 262nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 263rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 264th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 265th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 266th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 267th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 268th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 269th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 270th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 271st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 272nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 273rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 274th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 275th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 276th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 277th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 278th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 279th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 280th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 281st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 282nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 283rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 284th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 285th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 286th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 287th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 288th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 289th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 290th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 291st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 292nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 293rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 294th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 295th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 296th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 297th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 298th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 299th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 300th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 301st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 302nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 303rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 304th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 305th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 306th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 307th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 308th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 309th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 310th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 311th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 312nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 313rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 314th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 315th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 316th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 317th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 318th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 319th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 320th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 321st fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 322nd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 323rd fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 324th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 325th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 326th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 327th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 328th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 329th fl., 1,000 sq. ft.
 330th fl., 1,000 sq

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

BIRTHS
MEAD.—On February 3rd at Queen Mary's, Romford, Essex, to Peter and Valerie Van der Mead, a son, James, a brother for MONTAGUE.—On 4th February at Farnborough Hospital, Kent, to a son, Benjamin James.

MURKIN.—On February 3rd, in Jean Nader James, a son, James, a brother for Victoria, Jane, Lloyd, Owen and David.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS 27

APPOINTMENTS 23

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS 27

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS 24

EDUCATIONAL 27

ENTERTAINMENTS 12

FLAT SHARING 27

LA CREME DE LA CREME 24, 25

LEGAL 27

MOTOR CARS 27

PROPERTY 26

PUBLIC NOTICES 27

RENTALS 27

SECRETARIAL AND
NON-SECRETARIAL
APPOINTMENTS 24

SERVICES 27

SITUATIONS WANTED 27

EXCELSIOR HOTEL SERVICES
The Times, P.O. Box 22222
New Preston House, Sutton
Surrey, CR1 6LX. Tel. 01-967 51222

To place an advertisement in
any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS
ONLY 01-873 5311

APPOINTMENTS 01-278 9161

PROPERTY/ESTATE
AGENTS 01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE 01-278 9251

MANCHESTER OFFICE
01-834 1234

Querries in connection with
advertisements that have
appeared, other than cancella-
tions or alterations, tele:
Classified Queries Department
01-837 1234, ext. 7807.

All advertisements are subject to
the conditions of acceptance of
Times Newspapers Limited,
copies of which are available
on request.

PLEASE CHECK
YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid
errors in advertisements. Each
one is carefully checked and
proof read. When thousands of
advertisements are handled each
day mistakes do occur and we ask that you check
your ad. and, if you spot an
error, report it to the Classified
Querries Department immediately
by telephoning 01-837 1234
(ext. 7807). We regret that we
cannot be responsible for more
than one day's insertion if you do not

THE DEADLINE
FOR ALL COPIES
24 HOURS.

Alternatives to copy is 3.00 pt
prior to the day of publication.
For Monday's issue the dead-
line is 12 noon Saturday. On all
cancellations a Stop Number
will be issued to the advertiser.

On any subsequent queries
regarding the cancellation, this
Stop Number must be quoted.

If the foundations are de-
stroyed, what can the righteous
do? — Proverbs 11: 3.

BIRTHS

BIRD.—On 3rd February, in
Brussels, to Penny and Richard,
a daughter, Eleanor Mary.

BISHOP.—On Jan. 31st, to Jane
and Michael, a son, Nicholas.

BRUTON.—On January 20th, at
the Royal Hospital, Chelsea,
London, a son, Christopher.

CAIRNS.—On January 20th, to
David and Linda, a daughter,
Caitlin.

DALE.—On February 1st, at
Brentwood, Essex, to Christopher
and Linda, a daughter, Sophie.

DEVEREY.—On January 3rd, 1980,
at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, a
son, Christopher, and a daughter,
Caitlin.

DICKINSON.—Suddenlly, on Feb-
ruary 3rd, in Penzance, Cornwall,
of a heart attack, a son, Michael
of Stockport, Cheshire. Edward
and Linda, his wife and son.

DODD.—On February 3rd, a son,
Matthew, to Christopher and
Sarah.

DRUMMOND.—On February 5th,
1980, at his home, 100, Grosvenor
Place, London, a son, Christopher.

EARNS.—ALICE MARY, 96, Feb-
ruary 5th, in her 96th year, at
her home, The Bourne, Bognor Regis.

ELLIOTT.—On February 5th, a
son, Christopher, to Christopher
and Linda, a daughter, Sophie.

EVANS.—On February 5th, a son,
Matthew, to Christopher and
Sarah.

GRAY.—On February 3rd, 1980,
at his home, 6 Park Close,
Goddalming. Deafly, beloved hus-
band of Jane, Michael and Cath-
erine, and grandfather to Christopher
and Sophie.

HARRIS.—EDITH FRANCES LOUISE
HARRIS, spinster, of 141 New
Forest, Rose, Weybridge, Surrey,
died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—GEORGE WILLIAM
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.

HARRIS.—JOHN GREGORY
HARRIS, of 10, The Strand, 1916,
of Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury,
Wiltshire, died on 24th January 1979.